

The gross receipts of the Department were Rs. 2,94,624 against Rs. 2,56,513 in 1882-83, representing an increase of 10·9 per cent. The expenditure also increased, having been Rs. 2,33,826 in the year under review against Rs. 2,22,839 in the previous year, thus representing an advance of 4·9 per cent. The surplus was therefore Rs. 50,798, or 50·8 per cent. more than that in the previous year. The receipts

• Ahmednagar.
Satara.
Aden.
Upper Sind Frontier.
Thar and Parkar.

increased in all the districts except in Thana, Satara, and the Upper Sind Frontier. In five districts* the expenditure exceeded the income.

The increase in expenditure was chiefly due to enhanced charges attending the advance made in the total number of documents entered, to the payment of full instead of acting salary to the Inspector General, and to the revival of the Office of Inspector of the Fourth Division.

4. *Bengal.*—The total number of registrations was 601,002 in 1883-84 against 555,141 in 1882-83, thus representing an increase of 45,861 documents, or 8·26 per cent. The totals for the years

1879-80 ... 609,109
1880-81 ... 556,233
1881-82 ... 537,084

1879-80 to 1881-82 are shown in the margin. The following figures exhibit, under the chief heads, the

work done during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 :—

		Affecting immovable property.		Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
		Compulsory.	Optional.			
1882-83	...	307,609	146,521	99,092	1,919	555,141
1883-84	...	331,706	163,964	103,543	1,789	601,002

Thus every head contributed to the general increase, except that of wills and authorities to adopt, the number of which class of documents registered was 130 less than during the previous year. Compulsory registrations affecting immovable property show a considerable advance, viz., of 24,097 documents, or 7·8 per cent. Optional registrations, affecting both immovable and moveable property, advanced by 21,894 documents, or by 8·9 per cent.

The number of deeds of sale and of deeds of mortgage under the head of compulsory registration relating to immovable property again increased—the former from 41,337 in 1882-83 to 42,951 in 1883-84, or by 3·9 per cent., the latter from 44,798 in the previous year to 48,295 in the year under review, or by 7·8 per cent. The number of perpetual leases registered also advanced, being 75,552 against 70,764 in 1882-83. The increase under this last head was most noticeable in the Districts of Chittagong and Noakholly, where, taking the two places together, it represented no less than 63·7 per cent. of the total increase throughout the province. The number of perpetual leases registered during 1880-81 was stated to have been 102,512. With regard to this, however, the Lieutenant-Governor remarks—

The Inspector General considers the figures for 1880-81 to be incorrect, as he believes that in that year no distinction was made between permanent and indefinite leases. In support of this view, he adduces the fact that, if the totals of the two kinds of leases for the five years, between 1879 and 1884, are combined and looked at together, the divergence is not very remarkable, considering that the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 (more particularly the former) were years marked by general activity throughout the Department. There do not seem to be sufficient materials for a definite opinion on this point, but the report shows a steady increase in the number of perpetual leases registered during the last three years. The Inspector General does not, however, state whether it is quite certain that

leases for an indefinite period, determinable by the proprietor at will, are not now registered in any office as perpetual leases. The attention of officers inspecting subordinate offices should be drawn to the advisability of inquiring into this point.

The number of term leases registered rose from 141,156 in 1882-83 to 154,571 in 1883-84, or by 9·5 per cent. The explanations supplied by the District Registrars regarding the fluctuations in the operations under the head of leases are very conflicting, for, as noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor, while, on the one hand, the increase of 1,605 registrations under the head of perpetual leases in the District of Noakholly is assigned partly to the rise in the price of food-grains, stimulating tenants to enter into engagements for land, on the other hand, a considerable decrease in the registration of leases of all kinds in the District of Burdwan is attributed to the same cause. Again, as remarked by the Lieutenant-Governor—"While in Dacca an increase is ascribed to the desire of landholders to get a hand-some *salami* in addition to a slightly increased rate of rent, a decrease in Moorshedabad is explained by the assertion that the zemindars have learned to practise economy and to discontinue the improvident course of discounting the future by accepting nuzzers on the creation of encumbrances." The view of the Bengal Government that it is desirable to impress upon subordinate officers the importance of ascertaining and reporting with more exactness than at present the causes of increase and decrease under this and other heads is fully endorsed by the Governor General in Council.

The proportion of leases to counterparts registered was 28·16 per cent. in 1883-84 against 26·78 in 1882-83. In Behar, the percentage was 47·11, in Bengal 20·29, and in Chota Nagpur 58·29. In Behar the high percentage is stated to be mainly due to the taking and granting of leases by indigo-planters, and it is added that the causes assigned for the disproportion generally may be resolved into the reluctance of the zemindar to bind himself by a registered pottah or to attend the Registration Offices, and to the reliance of the tenant on being able to get a copy of his *kabuliyat* from the Registration Office.

In optional registrations relating to immoveable property, there was a large increase of 11,349 (or 12·7 per cent.) in the number of deeds of sale registered of the value of less than Rs. 100. Instruments of mortgage also advanced by 6,123 deeds, or 13·3 per cent. Under leases for one year or less there was an increase of 418 documents, or 9·2 per cent. The number of miscellaneous documents fell off by 447, or 6·7 per cent.

The value of property affected by the registrations of the year aggregated Rs. 12,79,49,848 against Rs. 12,74,13,584 in 1882-83—an increase of ·42 per cent. The value of immoveable property registered rose from Rs. 10,86,35,971 in 1882-83 to Rs. 11,01,55,323 in 1883-84, or by ·14 per cent., while that of moveable property fell from Rs. 1,87,77,618 in the previous year to 1,77,94,525 in the year under review, or by 5·2 per cent.

There was an increase both in the receipts and the expenditure of the Department, the former having amounted to Rs. 9,74,711 in 1883-84 against Rs. 9,48,104 in 1882-83, an increase of 2·8 per cent., and the latter to Rs. 5,04,755 in the year under review against Rs. 4,95,180 in the previous year, an increase of 1·9 per cent. The net surplus, after deducting the cost of stationery and printing, amounted to Rs. 4,24,993 against Rs. 3,93,004 in 1882-83, thus representing an increase of 8·1 per cent. The number of offices

open at the close of the year (284) was one less than the number working at the commencement of the year. Eighteen offices were converted from *ex-officio* to rural sub-registry offices. The system under which these rural offices are being gradually extended promises to be a success, provided that proper care is taken in the selection of the Sub-Registrars and that the offices are regularly and sufficiently inspected. With a view to secure the services of men acquainted with the rules and procedure of the Department, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed the Inspector General to submit proposals for a scheme to provide a course of training for candidates for rural Sub-Registrarships in the sudder registry office. The number of inspections still remains at a lower figure than should be the case, and the Government of India agrees with the Lieutenant-Governor that much more can and should be done in regard to inspections by the local officers in the course of their tours.

No mention is made either in the report or in the review by the Local Government of the working of the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act during the year.

5. *The North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*—There was again a decline in the total number of registrations, the figures being 176,259 in 1883-84 against 183,457 in 1882-83, a decrease of 3·9 per cent.

In the following table the work done during the past two years is compared :—

<i>North-Western Provinces.</i>					
	Affecting immoveable property.		Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.			
1882-83 ...	75,335	33,721	28,475	812	138,343
1883-84 ...	73,936	32,218	27,559	729	134,442
<i>Oudh.</i>					
1882-83 ...	18,316	11,953	14,573	272	45,114
1883-84 ...	17,036	10,684	13,860	237	41,817

It will thus be seen that there was a falling off under every head. In the North-Western Provinces, compulsory registrations relating to immoveable property declined by 1,399 transactions (1·8 per cent.), and optional registrations by 1,503 transactions (4·4 per cent.). The number of instruments relating to moveable property decreased by 916 (3·2 per cent.). The falling off in Oudh under the three heads noted above was respectively 1,280 (6·9 per cent.), 1,269 (10·6 per cent.), and 713 (5·1 per cent.). Taking the two provinces together, the number of compulsory transactions fell off by 2,679 (2·8 per cent.), and the number of optional documents, relating both to immoveable and moveable property, by 4,401 (4·9 per cent.). The number of wills and authorities to adopt registered was 83 less than the number registered last year in the North-Western Provinces, and 35 less in Oudh. During the early months of the year there is said to have been a falling off more or less considerable in almost all the districts of the combined province. The transactions, however, during the latter months showed an improvement, and in a few of the districts the number of instruments entered increased as compared with the number of registrations effected during the corresponding period of the previous year, while in other divisions the decline continued, though in a less degree than in the early months. These fluctuations are to a great extent attributed to the generally good spring harvest of the year 1883 on the one hand, and to the partial failure of the

rain crops on the other. Perpetual leases again increased slightly in the North-Western Provinces and declined in Oudh. Regarding the registration of documents of this class, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor remarks—"It is probable that a large number of leases registered are not for the cultivation of land, but for the collection of rents. In the two districts which showed the largest value of registered leases, Gorakhpur and Bahraich, the average lease was for Rs. 400 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, and in the district with the largest number of leases, Meerut, the average rent was Rs. 100. These figures are much higher than the rents of ordinary farms."

Of the total transactions relating to immoveable property, the registration of 78·9 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and of 66·2 in Oudh fell under the compulsory heading, the percentage of optional to the total number of registrations was 44·9 in the North-Western Provinces and 59·3 in Oudh, as against 45·5 per cent. and 59·4 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. In the North-Western Provinces there has been a marked decrease during the last decade in optional registrations of obligations for the payment of money other than obligations on account of agricultural advances, the number (10,901) of such obligations registered in 1883-84 having been less than half of the number of similar instruments which were presented for registration during the year 1874-75. This falling off is attributed partly to apprehensions entertained by money-lenders, who are deterred from entering such obligations in the belief that they are furnishing material for their own assessment to the license-tax, as the Tahsildar is both the registering and the assessing officer. The absence of such an arrangement in Oudh, where there are non-official Sub-Registrars, is one of the reasons stated by the Inspector General for the high proportion of optional to compulsory registrations having been maintained in that province. Two other causes for this are said to be,—(1) that the Sub-Registrars in Oudh, being dependent on their fees, and not burdened with other work, are more attentive and accessible to the public, and (2) that the agricultural classes have not, to the same extent as in the North-Western Provinces, landed security to offer for the re-payment of their loans. Their deeds accordingly take the form of bonds, the registration of which is optional, rather than of mortgages, the registration of which is frequently compulsory. In regard to the last of the causes above mentioned, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner notices the disproportion which continues to exist in the number of mortgages of low value in Oudh as compared with the North-Western Provinces, the ratio of mortgages to sales being $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in the North-Western Provinces, whereas in Oudh it is 3 to 1. His Honor further notices the fact that the proportion of mortgages in transactions of low value to the population is higher in Oudh (60 to 100,000) than in the North-Western Provinces (53 to 100,000). "The very circumstance," His Honor remarks "which has been accepted as an explanation of the larger number of optional registrations in Oudh gives the greater unexpectedness and importance to these figures. Excluding the District of Lucknow, in which the conveyances of house property no doubt contribute largely to the returns, the proportion of petty mortgages to the population becomes identical with that for the North-Western Provinces." The Inspector General has again been desired to examine the duration and character of these transactions registered in Oudh, the people by whom such conveyances are made, and the period during which the transactions have continued.

The aggregate value of the property entered increased both in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh. In the former province it stood at Rs. 6,50,73,137 against Rs. 5,48,13,412 in the previous year, and in Oudh at Rs. 1,91,84,651 against Rs. 1,77,17,439. The excess of 102 lakhs of rupees in the value of property affected by the instruments registered in the North-Western Provinces is accounted for by a comprehensive document executed in Moradabad, by which a dower amounting to Rs. 1,00,00,000 and 50,000 goldmohurs was relinquished.

The receipts and expenditure of the Department during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 are shown below :—

<i>North-Western Provinces.</i>					
			Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Surplus. Rs.
1882-83	...	...	2,65,568	1,44,289	1,21,279
1883-84	...	...	2,60,171	1,46,076	1,14,095
<i>Oudh.</i>					
1882-83	...	...	81,924	45,421	36,503
1883-84	...	...	78,705	47,238	31,467

It will be seen from the above comparison that in both the provinces, while the receipts declined, the expenditure slightly increased. In the North-Western Provinces, the receipts fell off by Rs. 5,397 (2·03 per cent.), and the expenditure rose by Rs. 1,787 (1·2 per cent.). In Oudh, the decrease and increase were, respectively, Rs. 3,219 (3·9 per cent.), and Rs. 1,817 (4·0 per cent.). The surplus, taking the two provinces together, amounted to Rs. 1,45,562 in 1883-84 against Rs. 1,57,782 in 1882-83, a decline of Rs. 12,220 (7·7 per cent.). The percentage of expenditure to receipts was 56·1 during the year under review against 54·3 in the previous year. The increase of expenditure in the North-Western Provinces was due to urgent requirements having been met for improved accommodation and office furniture; in Oudh, it is attributed to the fact that the military pay of the Registrar of Lucknow was debited to the Registration Department. The Inspector General, in remarking on the increase of expenditure under the head of "Establishment," shows that it is owing largely to the increase in the combined offices of the Inspector General of Registration and the Commissioner of Excise and Stamps. The combination of the two offices, it appears, has not resulted in any advantage to the Registration Department; but, on the contrary, registration has been paying for the establishment employed in the work of Excise and Stamps. The Inspector General has been desired by the Local Government to submit separately for orders, if necessary, the question of the proper apportionment of the cost of his own office.

The results of the working of the Department in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during 1883-84 appear to confirm the opinion expressed by the Governor General in Council in reviewing the Report for the previous year, viz., that the officers on whom the duties of registration at present devolve are either ill-paid or absorbed in other work, and that to this circumstance must be ascribed in great part the steady decline of registration in these provinces. The Board of Revenue have been consulted by the Local Government on the proposal to transfer to special officers the duties of registration in certain large centres, where, in consequence of heavy revenue work, Tashildars can only exercise a superficial control over their registration work.

6. *Punjab*.—During the year under review, the results of the working of the Department were more favourable than during the previous year, the total number of registrations being 66,877 against 63,565, thus representing an increase of 3,312 instruments, or 5·2 per cent. The number of transactions during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 may be compared thus:—

	Affecting immoveable property.			Affecting moveable property.	Wills and Authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.			
1882-83 ...	41,507	11,290	52,797	10,391	377	63,565
1883-84 ...	43,604	12,317	55,951	10,572	354	66,877

From the figures given above, it will be seen that both compulsory and optional registration advanced, the former by 2,096 documents, or 5·04 per cent., and the latter by 1,216 instruments, or 5·51 per cent. As regards registrations affecting immoveable property, the number of transactions increased by 3,154 (5·97 per cent.); towards which increase optional registration contributed 1,057 instruments (9·36 per cent). The number of (optional) transactions relating to moveable property advanced by 181 (1·74 per cent). There were no "Authorities to adopt" entered against one in 1882-83. The number of Wills registered declined by twenty-two.

The decline which occurred in 1882-83 in the case of documents relating to immoveable property was mainly confined to sales and mortgages of agricultural land. During the year under review, there was an increase in this direction—that under the head of mortgages being the more marked—which is ascribed to agricultural depression. The scanty harvests in 1883-84 are said to have created an increased demand for money, which necessarily resulted in an increase in the number of sales and mortgages of agricultural land. The registrations relating to these two classes of documents during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 are compared below:—

	1882-83.			1883-84.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Sales (agricultural) ...	7,173	1,505	8,678	7,555	1,527	9,082
Mortgages (agricultural)	20,161	5,079	25,240	21,397	6,104	27,501

The above figures show an increase in the total number of documents of 404 (4·65 per cent.) in the case of sales, and of 2,261 (8·95 per cent.) in the case of mortgages. Documents relating to mortgages, the registration of which was compulsory, advanced by 1,236 (6·13 per cent.) and those the registration of which was optional by 1,025 (20·18 per cent). The fluctuations under other classes of documents were unimportant. It may be noticed, however, that under two heads only was there a falling off in the number of registrations in Books I. and IV.; but the figures are below the averages for the two quinquennial periods ending respectively in 1876-77 and 1881-82.

One of the reasons previously ascribed for the depression in optional registrations relating to immoveable property has been the security furnished by the mutation of names in the revenue records, and the fact that people are naturally unwilling to undergo additional expense and trouble in registering deeds of transfer in the absence of any substantial advantage to be gained therefrom. An additional reason has this year been adduced by the Inspector General, viz., the hostile attitude of the Courts, which are said to give little or no value to the fact of registration. As regards the operations of the Revenue Department, the advisability of amalgamating the

procedure of attestation in a registry office with the mutation of names in revenue records is still under the consideration of the Local Government. In this connection His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor remarks:—"The fact that the Transfer of Property Act "is not in force in the Punjab is to be borne in mind in comparing "registration operations in this Province with those of places to which "that Act has been extended. Under the provisions of the Act in "question, transfers of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 "and upwards can only be made by registered conveyances; and, "even in cases below that value, if an instrument is drawn up, it "must be registered. In the Punjab, the registration of instruments, "transferring immoveable property of a less value than Rs. 100 is "absolutely optional; while, if the value be Rs. 100 or upwards, there "is nothing to compel the parties to reduce the transaction to writing; "and, at the same time, the Revenue Department offers every facility "for the record of transfers without any registered deed." In regard to the imputed action of the Courts, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has rightly remarked that a general charge of this nature should not be made unless it can be sufficiently proved, and has pointed out that it is open to the Inspector General to bring to the separate notice of Government any cases in which the Registration Law is found to have been disregarded.

The main defect of the departmental staff is said to be that Treasury Officers and Tahsildars are overweighted with work in other departments, while they are not now, as formerly, paid by results. As to this point it is observed that seven especially selected non-official Sub-Registrars have been appointed to relieve Treasury Officers in the more important stations. The Governor General in Council trusts that this step will lead to satisfactory results, and that it may be gradually found possible to introduce a thoroughly efficient agency for the proper carrying on of the work of the Registration Department. On this point attention is invited to the remarks made by the Government of India in reviewing the reports for the year 1882-83. As regards the policy of introducing non-official agency, the Governor General in Council fully endorses the view of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor that "the right course is not to "abandon this policy, but to guard it by care in initial selection, by "insisting on the principle that public duties even when voluntarily "undertaken must be efficiently and conscientiously performed, and "by firmly withdrawing, no matter at what cost of injured dignity, "powers which are misused or privileges which are neglected."

The aggregate value of the property affected by the transactions executed during the year was Rs. 2,59,35,167 against Rs. 2,40,51,282 in 1882-83, an increase of about 19 lakhs of rupees, or 7·83 per cent. The total value of immoveable property transferred amounted to Rs. 2,34,89,365 and of moveable property to Rs. 24,45,802, thus representing an advance of more than fifteen and a half lakhs of rupees (7·09 per cent.), and three and a quarter lakhs of rupees (15·5) per cent., respectively. Obligations for the payment of money increased from 4,008 transactions in 1882-83 to 4,234 in 1883-84, and the average amount secured on each instrument from Rs. 364 in the previous year to Rs. 397 in the year under review.

The inspection work was, on the whole, fairly performed, but more inspection is needed. The question of appointing an Inspector of Registration Offices in the Punjab will be further considered when the Provincial revenues are able to afford to bear their proper share of the increased cost. On this point separate orders have been issued by the Government of India.

Both the receipts and the expenditure of the Department increased, the former from Rs. 1,65,142 in 1882-83 to Rs. 1,73,111 in 1883-84, or by 4·82 per cent., and the latter from Rs. 86,652 in the previous year to Rs. 88,030, or by 1·59 per cent. The surplus was thus Rs. 85,081 against Rs. 78,490 in the previous year; this large balance being partly due to the abolition of the special allowances previously granted to Treasury Officers acting as Sub-Registrars.

7. *Central Provinces*.—The results of the year's operations do not show any appreciable advance in the registration business of these provinces. The total number of registrations was 22,380 against 22,304 in 1882-83, representing an increase of only 76 transactions, or ·3 per cent.

The following figures compare the registrations under the principal heads with those of the previous year :—

	Affecting immoveable property.			Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.			
1882-83	13,693	4,789	18,481	3,673	150	22,304
1883-84	14,232	4,176	18,408	3,825	147	22,380

It will thus be seen that compulsory registration affecting immoveable property increased by 539 documents; and that optional registrations, relating both to immoveable and moveable property, declined by 460 transactions. For this decline optional registrations affecting immoveable property are responsible, the transactions under this head having fallen off by 612 documents, or 12·7 per cent. Registrations relating to moveable property advanced by 152 transactions, or 4·1 per cent. The rise in the number of compulsory registrations was chiefly due to an increase in the number of leases other than perpetual leases. The number of transactions under this head increased from 3,152 in 1882-83 to 3,535 in 1883-84, or by 12·1 per cent. The number of instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 or upwards fell from 7,040 in the previous year to 6,987 in the year under review. In ten districts there was an increase in compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property, and in eight districts there was a decrease. The rise in the Districts of Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Seoni, Damoh, Nimar, and Bilaspur was considerable, amounting, respectively, to 146, 153, 108, 178, 186, and 117 instruments.

In the Narsinghpur and Bilaspur Districts, the increase is due to leases other than perpetual, under which head the transactions rose from 180 and 42 in the year 1882-83 to 344 and 157 in the year 1883-84. In Narsinghpur the increase is explained by the Chief Commissioner to be nominal, as such leases are not ordinary cultivating ones, but are of the nature of mortgages, and would in previous years have been shown as such. In Bilaspur the increase was due chiefly to the registration of leases granted by the Collector as manager of two estates.

In Hoshangabad, the increase was most conspicuous under the head of instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards; the number of such transactions amounting to 931, or 105 more than last year. Taking the provinces as a whole, however, registration under this head fell off during the year under review, the decline having been most conspicuous in the District of Warda, where it amounted to 123. The retrogression in this dis-

strict as well as that which occurred under the head of leases compulsorily registrable is attributed by the Registrar—(1) to the presence of cholera for five months of the year, (2) to the easier circumstances of the people giving less occasion to raise money on mortgages, and (3) to the restriction imposed by the Central Provinces Tenancy Act on the power of absolute occupancy-tenants to sub-let or alienate.

The number of miscellaneous operations increased from 7,350 to 7,651, or by 4 per cent. The number of wills presented fell from 146 in 1882-83 to 141 in the year under review, while the number of "authorities to adopt" registered rose from 4 to 6.

Two noticeable features in the operations of the year are—(1) the small number of instruments registered, and (2) the little esteem in which optional registration is held by the people. As regards the first of these points, the Chief Commissioner refers to the marked disproportion, which exists between the number of written obligations sued on in the Civil Courts every year and the number of such instruments which appear to be registered. It is moreover observed that those instruments which are registered belong chiefly to the class which agriculturists and landholders execute on obtaining loans from bankers and money-lenders. With reference to the second feature, it is noted that in 1867-68 the proportion of optionally to compulsorily registered deeds was 67·1 per cent.; in 1876-77 it had fallen to 50·7 per cent.; in the present year it is 36 per cent. The Chief Commissioner was of opinion that some Registrars are mistaken in considering that the Transfer of Property Act and the Central Provinces Tenancy Act have exercised any influence on registration operations. The Tenancy Act only came into force on the 1st of January 1884, while neither of the Acts is said to be known sufficiently widely to affect the returns. The Chief Commissioner (Mr. Jones) was disposed to attribute the depression to the starved condition in which the Department has been maintained, and orders have accordingly been issued to provide for the multiplication, where necessary, of Registration Offices, and also for the breaking up of the present excessive registration areas and for the provision of Rural Sub-Registrars. These orders appear judicious, and the Governor General in Council has little doubt, that, if properly carried out, they will produce a marked effect on the operations of the Registration Department.

Refusals to register advanced from 159 in 1882-83 to 165 in the present year; the number of appeals was 26 against 31 in 1882-83, of which 9 were dismissed against 10 in the previous year. The Chief Commissioner's review is silent on the subject of the enquiry noticed by the Government of India in reviewing the previous year's report, regarding the practice of certain registering officers in declining to register on grounds into which it is not their province, but that of the Civil Courts, to investigate.

The increase in the income of the Department was slight, the receipts for the year having been Rs. 68,536 against Rs. 68,508 in 1882-83. The expenditure increased from Rs. 28,735 to Rs. 28,987, or by Rs. 252 (·87 per cent.). The percentage of expenditure to receipts remains about the same, viz., 42 per cent.

8. *British Burma*.—The total number of registrations increased from 8,025 in the previous year to 8,176 in the year under review, thus showing an advance of 151 documents, or 1·88 per cent.

The following table compares the figures for 1882-83 and 1883-84 :—

	Affecting immoveable property.		Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.			
1882-83	6,237	471	1,283	34	8,025
1883-84	6,582	492	1,075	27	8,176

It will be seen from the above figures that the increase in the year's transactions is due to the rise in the number of transactions relating to immoveable property, compulsory registrations under this head having advanced from 6,237 in the previous year to 6,582 in the year under review, or by 5·53 per cent., and optional transactions from 471 to 492. Optional registrations affecting moveable property fell from 1,283 in 1882-83 to 1,075 in 1883-84, or by 16·21 per cent. Taking both heads together, optional registrations decreased by 187 instruments, or 10·66 per cent., the number of such registrations being 1,567 in the present year against 1,754 in the previous year. Deeds of sale and deeds of mortgage affecting immoveable property increased, the former from 2,858 to 2,984, and the latter from 2,923 to 3,118. These two classes taken together formed, as in the previous year, about 86 per cent. of the total number of registered documents affecting immoveable property.

The aggregate value of property affected by registrations during 1882-83 and 1883-84 is shown below :—

	Affecting immoveable property.		Affecting moveable property.		Total.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1882-83	64,07,389	23,43,729	87,51,118		
1883-84	1,02,57,173	22,84,516	1,25,41,689		

The value of immoveable property affected was thus nearly 38½ lakhs of rupees, or 60 per cent., more than that recorded in the previous year. This increase is chiefly due to the high value of property affected by registration in the Town of Rangoon where the increase amounted to more than 23 lakhs of rupees, and in a less degree to registrations in Akyab and Moulmein.

The receipts of the Department increased from Rs. 17,755 in the previous year to Rs. 19,753 in the year under review, or by 11·3 per cent. The expenditure also increased from Rs. 9,940 to Rs. 10,347, or by 4·1 per cent. The increase under the latter head was caused by the strengthening of the establishment of the Rangoon Office. In commenting on the registration work carried out in Arakan during 1882-83, the Commissioner of that Division remarked on the carelessness of some of the Myokes in performing their functions as Sub-Registrars, and attributed the absence of all interest in their work to the fact that the extra duties entailed on them brought no pecuniary reward. In reviewing the previous year's report, the Government of India observed that this statement required explanation. It appears from the Chief Commissioner's review of the present report that the matter has received attention, and that orders have issued regarding the remuneration of registering offices and their clerks.

The Governor General in Council notices with satisfaction that the Chief Commissioner has impressed on Commissioners of Divisions the desirability of introducing certain reforms with a view to encouraging people to resort more freely to the registration offices; and His Excellency in Council trusts that these reforms will exercise a beneficial effect both in the direction of increasing the existing facilities for registration and of ensuring closer attention to registration work on the part of subordinate officers.

9. *Assam*.—The total number of documents registered again rose, being 15,738 in 1883-84 compared with 14,316 in 1882-83, an increase of 9.93 per cent. The following table compares the number of registrations with that for the previous year :—

		Affecting immoveable property.		Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
		Compulsory.	Optional.			
1882-83	..	7,769	3,783	2,639	125	14,316
1883-84	...	8,593	4,285	2,749	111	15,738

These figures show that compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property increased by 10.6 per cent.; and that optional registrations, relating both to immoveable and moveable property, advanced by 9.5 per cent. The number of wills and authorities to adopt registered was 14 less than the number registered during 1882-83. As in the previous year, the largest number of registrations occurred in the Sylhet and Cachar Districts, where they represented 80.47 of the total number of transactions. The increase in the District of Sylhet is attributed to (1) a rise in the price of crops, (2) the settlement of disputes between landlord and tenant, resulting in the execution of *kabuliyats*, and (3) a general increase in all transactions of sale and mortgage. In the Cachar District, the rise is ascribed to the losses caused by floods, and to the enhanced assessment of the land revenue.

The increase in the number of leases of all kinds registered was maintained, the number of such documents entered being 2,223 in the year under review against 1,768 in the previous year, an increase of more than 25.7 per cent. The largest increase under this head again occurred in the District of Sylhet.

The aggregate value of property affected rose approximately from 40½ lakhs of rupees in 1882-83 to 42½ lakhs in 1883-84. The value of instruments affecting immoveable property increased by 3½ lakhs of rupees, while those affecting moveable property declined in value by nearly 2 lakhs.

The financial results were satisfactory. The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 27,767 against Rs. 26,414 in 1882-83, representing an increase of 5.1 per cent., while the expenditure fell from Rs. 16,552 to Rs. 16,315. The net surplus was Rs. 11,452 in the year under review against Rs. 9,862 in the previous year.

10. *Coorg*.—The total number of registrations increased by 35, being 575 in 1882-83 against 610 during the year under review. The number of documents registered relating to immoveable property was 519, and the number relating to moveable property, 85. Compulsory registrations increased by 4 transactions, and optional registrations by 25. There were 4 wills registered.

The aggregate value of property affected increased from 9½ lakhs of rupees in 1882-83 to 12½ lakhs in 1883-84, of which 5 lakhs represented the value of registrations relating to moveable property, and 7 lakhs that relating to immoveable property, against 3 and 6½ lakhs respectively, in 1882-83. The increase of 2 lakhs of rupees in the value of moveable property affected is ascribed to the large advances made by merchants on the coffee crop of the season, which was exceptionally good. The Chief Commissioner does not see any reason to doubt the truth of this explanation, but remarks that, as pointed out last year, the statistics show that the increase, both in the number of documents registered and in their value, took place, not under the head of obligations for the payment of money, as

might be expected from the nature of the transactions, but under the head of "other documents." As a solution of the matter, the Chief Commissioner suggests that the crop itself is assigned.

The receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 3,270 in 1882-83 to Rs. 3,789 in 1883-84, or by 15·8 per cent. The expenditure also increased from Rs. 1,715 in the previous year to Rs. 2,042 in the year under review, or by 19 per cent. The surplus was thus Rs. 1,747, and the percentage of expenditure to receipts was 53·9 against 52·4 in 1882-83.

11. *Hyderabad Assigned Districts.*—Excluding the work done in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, the total number of registrations effected during the year amounted to 37 documents more than the total of the previous year, being 21,873 in 1883-84 against 21,836 in 1882-83. The following table compares the figures for the two years :—

	Affecting immoveable property.		Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.			
1882-83	14,904	4,887	2,010	85	21,886
1883-84	14,700	5,094	2,035	85	21,873

There was thus a decline of 195 in transactions (or 1·3 per cent.) under the head of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property; while optional registrations, relating both to immoveable and moveable property, advanced by 232 documents, or 3·3 per cent. The improvement noticed under the last head was due chiefly to the increase in the number of deeds of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100, which rose from 1,383 in the previous year to 1,552 in the year under review, or by 169 transactions (12·2 per cent.). It will thus be seen that the business of the Department has been almost stationary, notwithstanding the fact that two new offices were opened during the year. The prevalence of cholera and the abnormal rainfall of the season are assigned as the causes which stood in the way of advancement.

In the aggregate value of the property affected, there was only a nominal increase of Rs. 17,923. The value of immoveable property entered rose from Rs. 45,48,453 to Rs. 46,23,742; while that of moveable property fell from Rs. 3,43,830 to Rs. 2,86,465.

Both the receipts* and the expenditure* of the Department were in excess of last year—the former amounting to Rs. 52,136 against Rs. 50,838 in the previous year, and the latter to Rs. 31,549 against Rs. 30,300. The receipts increased by 2·5 per cent. against 6·9 per cent. in 1882-83, and the expenditure by 4·1 per cent. as compared with 3·4 per cent. in the previous year. The excess under the head of expenditure was due to the substitution of Sub-Registrars on fixed salaries for Sub-Registrars paid by commission, and to the provision of furniture for their offices. The surplus was Rs. 20,587, and the percentage of expenditure to receipts was 60·5 against 59·6 in 1882-83.

The Department has, since the 1st of January 1884, been working upon revised principles. The offices in charge of salaried Sub-Registrars have been classified according to the amount of business done in each: Tahsildars and Honorary Magistrates have been relieved of registration work by the appointment of special officers in certain cases, and salaried officers have been substituted for Sub-Registrars, previously paid

by commission, in all offices which register more than 500 documents per annum. The rate of commission allowed to *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars has also been increased from 10 to 20 per cent. of the fees realized. It is hoped that these charges will, when they have had time to take effect, lead to a considerable development in the operations of the Registration Department.

In Secunderabad the transactions numbered 494 against 382 in the previous year. The receipts increased from Rs. 1,230 to Rs. 1,632, and the expenditure from Rs. 679 to Rs. 711.

12. *General Remarks.*—The following statement shows for the several Provinces the general results of the operations of the Registration Department during the year under review :—

Province.	Number of registrations per 1,000 of population.	Percentage of increase or decrease of total number of compulsory and optional registrations over previous year.				Percentage of registrations affecting immovable property to total number of registrations during the year.	Percentage to total number of registrations during the year.		Percentage of increase or decrease.						Number of offices not self-supporting.
		Compulsory.		Optional.			Compulsory.	Optional.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Surplus.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Madras	15.4	7.6	...	10.7	...	92.9	46.6	51.4	8.66	...	7.86	...	27.34	...	76
Bombay	8.9	16.1	...	15.3	...	94.9	74.06	26.96	10.66	...	6.96	...	20.86	...	56
Bengal	9.01	7.8	...	6.7	...	68.4	44.3	44.0	2.80	...	1.93	...	3.76	...	6
North-Western Provinces.	4.1	...	1.8	...	3.9	76.9	55.01	44.80	...	2.06	1.29	...	...	5.92	39
Oudh	3.6	...	7.07	...	7.5	66.3	40.7	59.3	...	3.93	4.0	...	...	11.06	7
Punjab	3.64	5.06	...	5.5	...	63.6	66.2	24.3	6.63	...	1.86	...	6.26	...	46
Central Provinces...	2.2	3.9	...	...	5.4	62.2	63.6	36.4	.04	...	.67	...	...	.86	9
British Burma	2.1	5.6	...	...	10.66	66.6	60.7	19.3	11.25	...	4.09	...	20.36	...	6
Assam	3.2	10.5	...	9.1	...	61.8	64.6	45.4	5.12	...	...	1.43	16.13	...	...
Coorg	3.4	1.27	...	26.7	...	66.06	76.7	21.3	15.67	...	19.06	...	13.34	...	1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	6.3	...	.67	3.3	...	60.4	67.6	32.3	2.55	...	4.12	...	.73	...	7

As in previous years, the number of registrations per 1,000 of the population was greatest in Madras (15.4), Bengal (9.01) and Berar (8.3). In the cases of these Provinces there is a decided and satisfactory increase as compared with the previous year, when the number of registrations per 1,000 of the population was 13.9, 7.9 and 8.3 respectively. In* Bombay, the Punjab, Assam and Coorg a small advance

was made; in the Central Provinces and British Burma the figures are

identical with those of 1882-83, while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there was a slight decline. The total number of registrations, therefore, shows an increase more or less decided in every province except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where there was a decline: in the North-Western Provinces from 138,343 documents registered to 134,442, and in Oudh from 45,114 to 41,817.

Compulsory registrations showed an advance in all Provinces except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Berar. The increase was greatest in Bombay and Assam, where the percentage

respectively was 15.1 and 10.5. The largest decline in this class of registrations took place in Oudh, where it represented a percentage of 7.07. Registrations of the optional class increased in all provinces except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma, the advance having been most marked in Coorg (28.7 per cent.), Bombay (18.3 per cent.), and Madras (10.7 per cent.). The largest falling off took place in British Burma (10.66 per cent.) and Oudh (7.5 per cent.).

The percentage of registrations affecting immoveable property was, as in previous years, largest in Bombay (94.9 per cent.) and Madras (92.9 per cent.) and smallest in Oudh (66.2 per cent.) and the North-Western Provinces (78.9 per cent.).

Registration was most evenly distributed under the heads of compulsory and optional in Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam. In Bombay, the Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg and Berar the number of compulsory registrations largely exceeded those of the optional class. In Madras and Oudh only did optional registrations exceed those falling under the compulsory heading. These results correspond closely with those of the previous year.

The gross receipts increased in every province except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the advance having been most marked in Coorg (15.87 per cent.), British Burma (11.25 per cent.) and Bombay (10.95 per cent.). In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there was a falling off in the receipts which represented in the North-Western Provinces a percentage of 2.03 and in Oudh a percentage of 3.92.

The expenditure increased in all provinces except Assam, where it fell by 1.43 per cent. The increase was most considerable in Coorg (19.06 per cent.), Madras (7.85 per cent.) and Bombay (4.93 per cent.).

The net surplus on the operations of the year rose in all provinces except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Central Provinces. The advance was most marked in Bombay (50.85 per cent.), Madras (27.34 per cent.), and British Burma (20.35 per cent.). The falling off in Oudh was the most considerable (11.05 per cent.). The number of offices which were not self-supporting was largest in Madras (76), Bombay (56), Punjab (48) and North-Western Provinces (33).

The total of the aggregate value of property transferred advanced by nearly 200 lakhs.

13. The figures given in column 5 of the statement appended to this Resolution show that in the larger provinces the percentage of expenditure to receipts was smallest in the Punjab (50.8), Bengal (51.8), and the North-Western Provinces (56.1). The actual net surplus during the year under review in these three Provinces was Rs. 85,081, 4,69,957, and 1,14,095, respectively. These figures appear to show that the principle which has been more than once affirmed by the Government of India that registration receipts should not be primarily regarded as a source of revenue has not in some cases, especially in Bengal, been sufficiently kept in mind.

14. On the whole it may be said that the results of the year under review were more or less progressive in the case of all provinces except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In the majority of cases the reports show that the remarks made by the Government of India in reviewing the statistics of previous years have not been lost sight of. Efforts have been made by

increasing the number of registering offices and in other ways to facilitate recourse to registration; and the Governor General in Council is especially glad to notice that a real beginning has been made in many provinces in the direction of entertaining special officers for the performance of registration work. On this point the Governor General in Council observes that the reports for the year under review amply confirm the opinion previously expressed by the Government of India as to the importance of introducing special departmental agency and thereby relieving executive district officials from registration duties which it is impossible to expect that they can satisfactorily perform. The steps which should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be taken to place the Registration Department on a satisfactory footing have been so fully described in previous Resolutions that the Governor General in Council considers it only necessary to invite renewed attention to the remarks there recorded, and to express his hope that Local Governments and Administrations will continue to supervise carefully the working of the Department and to provide for the proper development of registration operations by opening out new offices, introducing a special and efficient departmental agency, and insisting on adequate inspection both by District Officers and by the heads of the Registration Department. It should, however, be understood that the remarks contained in this Resolution regarding the benefits to be anticipated from the introduction of special departmental agency are made without prejudice to any decision which may hereafter be arrived at as to the possibility of combining in one and the same officer registration duties under the Registration Act and the duties which concern those registrations of land transfers which are at present carried out by Revenue Officers. This latter question is being separately considered by the Government of India. But it is manifest that where the Revenue Staff is not sufficiently numerous or overburdened with its proper work, the development of registration must be entrusted to special departmental agency.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and to the Foreign and Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Madras.	Punjab.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	British Burma.
North-Western Pro-	Assam.
vinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
	Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

1 PROVINCE.	2 Total number of registrations.			3 Receipts.			4 Expenditure.			5 Percentage of column 4 on column 3.			6 AGGREGATE VALUE OF PROPERTY TRANSFERRED BY REGISTERED DOCUMENTS.									7 PROPORTION OF OFFICERS TO AREA AND POPULATION.				
													Affecting immovable property.			Affecting moveable property.			Total of aggregate value.			Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of Registration Offices.	Average area in square miles to each Registration Office.	Average population to each Registration Office.
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.					
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Madras	427,403	436,381	478,434	5,82,951	5,74,710	6,24,613	4,81,603	5,30,353	5,93,595	82.8	96.	95.0	11,11,75,807	11,29,08,266	9,90,06,289	1,43,61,447	86,14,645	1,91,26,888	12,55,37,254	12,15,92,911	11,97,03,177	139,365	30,832,848	312	445	98,823
Bombay	78,446	84,903	97,342	2,46,870	2,56,513	2,84,624	2,12,014	2,22,430	2,33,826	85.8	82.9	82.1	4,55,40,800	4,78,42,817	5,12,23,191	21,16,850	22,90,307	25,81,403	4,76,57,450	5,00,73,214	5,38,04,594	124,122	16,454,414	251	494	65,555
Bengal	537,084	555,141	601,002	9,11,920	9,48,104	9,74,712	4,98,514	4,95,180	5,04,755	54.6	52.2	51.8	11,23,06,932	10,80,35,971	11,01,55,323	1,79,43,253	1,87,77,618	1,77,94,525	13,02,50,185	12,74,13,584	12,79,49,848	193,198	69,536,861	285	677	243,968
North-Western Provinces	138,559	138,343	134,442	2,58,177	2,63,568	2,60,171	1,41,602	1,44,389	1,46,070	54.8	54.3	55.1	4,97,54,012	4,90,70,649	4,82,83,657	58,84,023	57,33,763	1,67,89,491	5,45,88,035	5,48,13,412	6,50,73,137	81,885	32,720,128	220	372	148,727
Oudh	45,835	45,114	41,817	82,947	81,924	78,708	45,382	45,821	47,338	54.6	55.4	60.0	1,50,33,985	1,45,55,193	1,51,77,277	32,02,242	31,62,246	40,07,374	1,32,38,164	1,77,17,489	1,91,84,051	24,246	11,387,741	126	192	90,378
Punjab	67,398	63,505	66,877	1,74,146	1,65,143	1,73,111	1,06,256	85,652	88,030	61.	52.4	50.8	2,34,40,174	2,19,34,595	2,34,89,365	27,03,676	21,16,687	24,45,802	2,61,52,850	2,40,51,282	2,59,35,167	106,632	18,850,437	202	527	93,318
Central Provinces	20,348	22,304	22,380	62,363	68,508	68,586	28,449	28,735	28,987	45.6	42.5	42.3	67,94,209	75,64,904	75,05,684	4,75,588	5,76,536	8,72,516	71,79,797	81,41,441	83,78,180	84,445	9,838,791	74	1,141	132,356
British Burma	6,344	8,025	8,176	16,341	17,755	19,753	9,628	9,940	10,347	58.8	55.9	52.3	67,21,433	64,07,380	1,03,57,173	16,24,246	23,43,729	22,84,516	83,45,679	87,51,118	1,25,41,689	87,220	3,730,771	79	1,104	48,566
Assam	12,163	14,316	15,738	25,134	26,414	27,767	16,620	16,552	16,315	66.1	62.6	58.7	35,15,577	29,01,748	32,61,518	8,00,107	11,06,400	9,73,021	43,75,684	40,68,157	42,30,539	46,341	4,891,426	22	2,106	221,883
Coorg	576	575	610	4,204	3,270	3,789	1,669	1,715	2,042	39.7	52.4	53.9	11,28,034	6,07,287	7,08,590	2,00,895	3,97,615	5,05,805	13,28,929	9,74,902	12,14,895	1,683	178,302	10	158	17,830
Hyderabad (including Secunderabad).	20,765	22,218	22,367	47,550	50,838	52,136	29,290	30,300	31,549	61.5	59.0	60.5	43,76,823	47,26,245	48,70,020	3,48,878	3,77,674	3,08,252	47,25,701	51,03,310	51,83,191	17,711	2,672,673	57	311	45,600
Total	1,355,120	1,389,885	1,489,185	24,12,583	24,58,746	26,07,917	15,70,977	16,31,976	17,02,769	65.1	60.3	60.3	37,87,06,786	37,72,84,004	37,40,07,976	4,96,71,005	4,54,06,714	6,70,91,589	42,83,79,728	42,26,00,778	44,22,99,558	9,00,728	201,090,392	1,638	559	122,780

* In the Report for the year 1882-83 the amount shown is Rs. 29,129.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF F

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES IN																													
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chotum, Jowar, Holcus Sorghum).			Bairat b. Poutet														
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1894.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1894.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1894.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1894.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1894.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1894.												
MADRAS.	Ganjam	17	11	17	11	10	6	13	0	13	0	16	8	13	13	13	13	17	14
	Vizagapatam	19	8	19	0	10	0	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	10	10	10	11	10	11	13	0	23	323	328	223	18	
	Godavary	17	2	15	5	10	13	...	...	...	12	14	13	14	12	14	14	0	15	0	16	0	23	023	0	...	...		
	Kistna	10	5	10	5	14	3	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	16	8	14	2	14	11	18	13	17	1120	1318	11	...	
	Kolloo	9	14	9	14	12	10	...	...	...	12	14	13	14	13	14	14	0	14	0	14	8	22	221	222	224	0	
	Cuddapah	12	8	12	8	14	0	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	11	2	12	14	12	8	12	6	23	1123	1126	521	11	
	Anantapur	11	0	10	10	14	3	...	...	...	10	3	10	3	11	13	10	13	10	13	13	0	20	1019	1023	13	...	
	Bellary	16	5	15	6	17	5	...	...	...	10	2	10	11	12	5	11	14	11	14	13	8	23	1121	1033	023	...	
	Turnool	12	2	11	6	13	5	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	6	11	6	11	6	21	023	528	1320	...	
	Madras	11	5	11	5	10	10	...	...	...	11	6	11	6	14	3	12	6	12	6	15	11	16	1016	1023	13	...	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	9	5	10	3	9	5	...	...	...	13	2	13	2	14	0	15	0	14	8	17	5	...	...	20	2	...
	South Arcot	8	10	9	0	9	11	...	...	...	10	14	10	14	14	5	11	13	12	3	15	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	9	3	9	3	11	0	...	...	...	10	13	12	6	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1421	833	620	...
	Tiruchinopoly	9	14	9	10	9	10	...	...	...	11	8	11	14	15	13	12	0	13	5	15	14	...	...	...	17	1316
	Madurai	11	11	10	14	13	8	12	3	12	3	15	2	12	11	12	11	15	10	19	621	2	...	20	1020			
	Tinnevely	9	14	9	14	8	14	...	...	...	12	5	11	2	12	11	12	12	12	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	14	13	15	10	14	13	...	...	...	12	10	12	10	14	6	13	2	13	10	15	6	19	218	524	620	1120		
Nilgiris	9	3	8	8	9	14	...	...	...	8	13	9	10	9	10	10	6	10	6	10	6	13	1413	1419	813	1415		
Salem	11	14	10	3	13	10	...	...	...	11	3	11	3	14	10	13	3	12										

a 1. the out-divisions the retail prices of salt per rugos were - China 16 soers, Cuiwo 13-6 soers, and Montonguige 13 soers.
 b 1. the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 12 to 14 soers per rugos.
 c The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11 to 13-6 soers per rugos.

AND COMMERCE.

FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1885.

OF 80 TOLAHS.

OF 80 TOLAHE.															DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.		
Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Wholesale.						
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1884.			Present fortnight.			Retail.						
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
26 6	26 10	26 10	40 0	215 13	215 13	215 13	15 3	15 3	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Ganjam	MADRAS.		
28 5	27 8	29 3	44 8	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Vizagapatam			
32 13	20 6	29 6	42 0	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	14 10	14 10	15 3	15 3	15 3	Godavery			
28 14	26 8	30 13	32 8	145 13	145 13	145 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Kistna			
25 0	22 0	21 0	38 6	93 5	93 5	93 5	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Nellore			
30 0	26 13	24 2	35 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Cuddapah			
33 11	28 8	23 8	45 11	97 3	97 3	97 3	15 3	15 3	15 3	14 11	14 11	14 14	14 14	14 14	Anantapur			
31 0	21 5	20 3	33 10	141 14	139 0	182 11	14 13	14 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	Bellary			
28 2	20 2	19 5	26 8	82 10	82 10	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Kurnool			
27 6	20 5	20 6	26 8	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	Madras			
35 14	19 11	19 11	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 5	14 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	Chingleput			
26 3	10 11	18 11	31 2	201 11	201 11	213 13	15 5	15 5	19 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 6	North Arcot			
36 3	21 14	21 0	29 11	170 2	170 2	194 6	16 2	16 10	15 10	15 3	14 11	15 10	15 10	15 10	South Arcot			
34 2	23 2	23 2	33 14	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	17 13	16 3	16 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Tanjore			
32 8	24 14	25 18	37 6	116 10	106 14	116 10	16 6	16 6	16 6	15 14	15 14	15 14	15 14	15 14	Trichinopoly			
29 5	23 14	23 2	29 5	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 13	17 13	17 13	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 6	Vadara			
29 5	24 11	24 11	38 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Tinnevely			
5 16	10 19	14 23	3 3	161 13	161 13	161 13	12 10	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Coimbatore			
8 27	10 26	10 30	6	165 8	165 8	161 10	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 14	Nilgiris			
2 19	3 19	3 23	3	116 10	123 14	109 5	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 11	14 13	14 13	14 13	Salem			
10 25	3 25	3 26	14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	South Canara			
10 25	3 25	3 26	14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	Malabar			
13 0	19 12	18 2	16 3	68 4	58 3	58 3	14 5	12 9	14 6	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	Bombay	BOMBAY.		
22 0	23 0	23 0	16 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Amreli			
13 23	0 23	0 16	10	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10	13 9	13 10	13 10	13 9	13 9	13 9	Kaira			
12 8	12 8	12 8	12 4	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	Surat			
11 17	8 14	5 12	4	74 8	74 8	83 0	17 4	17 4	16 12	15 11	15 11	14 0	14 0	14 0	Broach			
17 0	17 0	15 8	8	112 0	112 0	112 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 12	15 12	15 8	15 8	15 8	Dahod			
21 12	21 12	20 12	12	75 0	75 0	140 0	12 4	12 4	16 0	12 0	12 0	15 11	15 11	15 11	Baroda			
4 25	6 22	10 16	5	123 0	123 0	123 0	14 14	14 15	12 14	14 12	14 13	12 11	12 11	12 11	Surat			
23 8	23 8	21 10	10	63 0	63 0	79 0	14 14	14 10	14 4	14 10	14 6	14 2	14 2	14 2	Nasik			
18 6	18 6	18 6	6	63 0	63 0	63 0	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 7	14 7	14 7	14 7	14 7	Ahmednagar			
18 11	19 3	24 10	10	91 0	95 0	91 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	Poona			
15 8	16 0	24 0	0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 0	12 6	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Sholapur			
18 3	18 3	18 3	3	122 10	116 8	129 7	15 5	15 5	14 9	14 9	14 9	13 13	13 13	13 13	Katol (Wagholi)			
16 8	16 8	20 0	0	63 0	65 0	65 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Satara			
19 0	19 0	20 0	0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bolgaum			
7 16	2 16	3 14	14	135 0	105 0	150 0	14 14	15 8	14 15	14 14	15 8	14 14	14 14	14 14	Dharwar (Hubli)			
10 15	0 15	0 14	0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Datnagiri			
30 0	30 0	22 13	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	Kanara (Karwar)			
9 5	9 5	9 5	5	65 5	65 5	65 5	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pinch Mahals (G. J. J.)			
20 0	20 0	20 0	0	150 0	150 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Aden			
16 16	20 9	19 7	15 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 8	14 8	14 10	14 4	14 5	14 9	14 9	14 9	Asingharh			
21 1	17 14	16 4	4	187 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Baroda			
33 8	31 8	25 0	0	90 0	90 0	90 0	16 14	16 14	16 0	15 14	15 14	15 0	15 0	15 0	Diss			
21 5	22 12	18 8	8	80 0	80 0	80 0	50 0	50 0	41 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Nimach			
16 0	17 0	24 5	5	160 0	180 0	200 0	12 13	13 13	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	Nasirabad			
11 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	85 0	85 0	90 0	16 13	16 13	17 11	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	Rajkot			
14 0	16 0	19 0	0	30 0	200 0	320 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Upper Sindhi Frontier			
19 0	20 8	22 12	12	190 0	230 0	240 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 13	13 13	13 13	Karachi			
20 0	21 0	23 5	5	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Hyderabad (Nakur)			
...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sukkur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khair and Parkar (Unar)
...	Waste & Districts.	LABOR.		
19 8	22 0	23 0	0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 14 3	3 13 5	4 13 4	4 13 4	4 13 4	4 13 4	Baridwan			
18 0	18 8	17 17	17	242 0	210 0	220 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	3 13 0	4 13 13	4 13 12	4 13 12	4 13 12	Banoorah			
20 0	20 0	16 0	0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 3 4	3 3 8	3 3 8	3 13 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	Beeronooa			
17 0	16 0	15 0	0	155 0	155 0	155 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 13 8	4 13 12	4 13 12	4 13 12	4 13 12	Chhapra			
17 0	17 0	16 0	0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 14 0	2 14 0	3 14 0	3 13 9	4 13 9	4 13 9	4 13 9	4 13 9	Alugaly			
12 17	12 17	12 12	12	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 13 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	Alvran			

* Number

† In common use.

Price of salt in the United Provinces was 10-4 pice per bag.

Price of salt in the United Provinces was 10-4 pice per bag. - Districts of Meerut and Jhansi 13-8 pice.

ERS OF 80 TOLAH8.

LEGAL — continued.

* New.

- a. The retail prices of salt in the interior ranged from 0 to 13 seers per rupee.
- b. In the sub-division the retail price of salt per rupee were :—Chandipore 12-8 seers, and Nrahmunberiah 13 seers.
- c. In the sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Aurangabad 11-12 seers, Dehuasab 12 seers.
- d. In the sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Duxar 11-8 seers, Kasegram 12 seers, and Bhambua 11-12 seers.
- e. In the interior the retail prices of salt per rupee was :—Madhupura 14 seers.
- f. In the sub-division the retail prices of salt ranged from 11 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
- g. In the interior the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sewai 12 seers, and Gopalgunge 9-13 seers.
- h. The retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
- i. The retail price of salt in the Bagumari sub-division was 11 seers per rupee.
- j. In the sub-division the retail price of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 seers, Madhupura and Soopote 11 seers.
- k. In the sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 10 seers, and at Kamegunge in Arrahat sub-division 11 seers.
- l. The retail prices the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Gosai 11 seers, M-Juchel 12 seers, and Devpur 12 seers.
- m. The retail price of salt in the Khorda sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
- n. The retail price of salt in the Bhadrach sub-division was 9 seers per rupee.
- o. The retail price of salt at Chaitra was 10 seers.
- p. The retail price of salt in Govindpore was 12 seers per rupee.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1885—continued.

NUMBERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millet, Ragl. (Kharu, Varnu, Cheena, Coraino, Bhenu, Nigro), Panti, Mileam, &c.				Gram.				Firewood.				Salt.						Districts.	PROVINCES.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1884.	Present fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1884.	Wholesale.			Retail.								
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.					Present fort- night.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fort- night.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.						
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
...	13 4	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 4 0	12 8	11 4	12 8	Sylhet	ASSAM.				
...	13 5	100 0	100 0	80 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar					
...	...	15 0	13 4	12 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Goalpara			
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Garo Hills					
...	...	10 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	Kamrup					
...	9 12	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	4 4 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Darrang			
...	8 0	125 0	125 0	120 0	...	...	4 0 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nowgong			
...	10 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	...	...	4 5 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sibsagar			
...	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Lakhimpur					
...	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	4 12 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	Khasi & Jaintia Hills				
...	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	Naga Hills					
								S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.									
...	No return received				Dohra Dui	N. W. PROVINCES.				
...	No return received				Saharanpur					
...	No return received				Muzaffargarh					
...	No return received				Meerut					
...	No return received				Bahawalpur					
...	No return received				Aligarh					
...	No return received				Kanun					
...	No return received				Gorakhpur					
...	No return received				Bijnor					
...	No return received				Moradabad					
...	No return received				Budhan					
...	No return received				Bareilly					
...	No return received				Shahjahanpur					
...	No return received				Tarai Pergunnahs					
...	No return received				Muttra					
...	No return received				Agra					
...	No return received				Farukhabad					
...	No return received				Mainpuri					
...	No return received				Etawah					
...	No return received				Etah					
...	No return received				Jalaun					
...	No return received				Jhansi					
...	No return received				Lalitpur					
...	No return received				Cawnpore					
...	No return received				Fatehpur					
...	No return received				Banda					
...	No return received				Allahabad					
...	No return received				Hamirpur					
...	No return received				Jaunpur					
...	No return received				Gorakhpur					
...	No return received				Basti					
...	No return received				Azamgarh					
...	No return received				Mirzapur					
...	No return received				Benares					
...	No return received				Ghazipur					
...	No return received				Bahia					
...	No return received				Philibhit					
...	No return received				Almora					
...	No return received				Sultanpur					
...	No return received				Partabgarh					
...	No return received				Fyzabad					
...	No return received				Kheri					
...	No return received				Lucknow					
...	No return received				Bara Banki					
...	No return received				Bahraich					
...	No return received				Rai Bareilly					
...	No return received				Sitapur					
...	No return received				Gonda					
...	No return received				Unao					
...	No return received				Hardui					
...	No return received				Hissar					
...	No return received				Rohat					
...	No return received				Gurgaon					
...	No return received				Delhi					
...	No return received				Karnal					
...	No return received				Unhalla					
...	No return received				Simla					
...	No return received				Kaigra					
...	No return received				Hoshanpur					
...	No return received				Jalandhar					
...	No return received				Madhiana					

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER MORT

Provinces.		Districts.	Wheat.						Barley.						Rice (best sort).						Rice (common).						Great Millet (Chulam, Jawar, Haree, Bargaun).						Burrhus Millet (Chulam, Jawar, Haree, Bargaun).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1894.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1894.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1894.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1894.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1894.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
			S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.

PIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1885—continued.

TERS OF 80 TOLANS.

Mills, Kauri, (Karam, Vengur, Chena, Toralo, (Naglee), Pami, Mucorum, &c.				Gram.				Firewood.				Salt.												DISTRICTS.				PROVINCE.																				
Past fortnight.				Corresponding fortnight of 1884.				Present fortnight.				Past fortnight.				Corresponding fortnight of 1884.				Present fortnight.				Past fortnight.					Corresponding fortnight of 1884.				Present fortnight.				Past fortnight.				Corresponding fortnight of 1884.							
S. Ch.				S. Ch.				S. Ch.				S. Ch.				S. Ch.				S. Ch.				S. Ch.					S. Ch.				S. Ch.				S. Ch.				S. Ch.				S. Ch.			
S. Ch.				S. Ch.				S. Ch.				S. Ch.				S. Ch.				S. Ch.				S. Ch.					S. Ch.				S. Ch.				S. Ch.				S. Ch.				S. Ch.			
...	36	0	38	0	40	0	95	0	90	0	100	0	14	8	14	8	14	8	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	Ferozepore	PUNJAB—continued.													
...	...	...	...	24	0	24	0	28	0	100	0	100	0	90	0	15	0	14	8	14	8	14	8	14	8	14	8	14	8	14	8	14	8	Mooltan											
...	...	...	...	25	0	26	0	29	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	14	12	14	8	15	0	14	4	14	0	14	8	14	8	14	8	14	8	Jhang											
...	...	...	...	38	0	31	0	36	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	Montgomery											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore
...	...	...	...	35	0	32	0	40	0	90	0	90	0	85	0	15	4	14	15	15	6	14	12	14	8	15	8	15	8	15	8	15	8	Amritsar											
...	...	...	...	30	0	35	0	37	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	14	0	15	0	13	8	13	0	14	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	Gujranwala											
...	...	...	...	34	0	32	0	41	0	90	0	90	0	90	0	15	4	15	4	15	4	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	Gujrat											
...	...	...	...	32	0	27	0	38	0	110	0	120	0	120	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	15	8	15	0	15	8	15	0	15	8	15	8	Rawalpindi											
...	...	...	...	30	0	30	0	39	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhelum
...	...	...	...	33	0	27	0	38	0	140	0	120	0	140	0	15	10	15	10	15	4	15	8	15	8	15	8	15	8	15	8	15	8	Shahpur											
...	...	...	...	30	0	29	0	34	0	120	0	120	0	140	0	16	8	16	8	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	Muzaffargarh											
...	...	...	...	34	0	35	0	42	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	Dera Ghazi Khan											
...	...	...	...	23	0	25	0	24	0	100	0	100	0	120	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	13	8	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	Dera Ismail Khan					
...	...	...	...	24	0	26	0	25	0	125	0	125	0	150	0	30	0	30	0	27	8	28	9	27	8	27	8	27	8	27	8	27	8	Bahawalpur											
...	...	...	...	35	0	37	0	34	0	131	0	133	0	125	0	47	8	47	8	47	8	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	Kohat											
...	...	...	...	44	0	45	0	43	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	Bahawalpur											
...	...	...	...	31	0	34	0	33	0	153	0	153	0	153	0	61	8	61	8	61	8	58	11	58	11	58	11	58	11	58	11	58	11	Kohat											
...	...	...	...	26	0	30	0	38	0	98	0	98	0	124	0	45	8	45	8	41	10	44	0	44	0	40	10	40	10	40	10	40	10	Peshawar											
...	...	...	...	23	0	23	0	22	0	80	0	80	0	110	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	Hazara					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.
...	...	...	...	36	10	36	10	32	0	180	0	180	0	160	0	9	15	9	12	10	0	9	12	9	10	9	12	9	10	9	12	9	Sagar												
...	34	4	40	0	34	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	11	0	10	12	10	8	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11		Danoh													
...	20	0	30	0	28	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	11	8	11	12	11	6	11	0	11	4	11	4	11	4	11	4	11	4		Jubbulpore													
...	35	0	35	0	37	0	256	0	256	0	256	0	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8		Mandla													
...	26	8	27	0	27	0	200	0	220	0	220	0	11	5	11	6	11	4	10	11	11	4	11	4	11	4	11	4	11	4		Seoni													
...	32	2	32	2	26	0	140	0	140	0	140	0	11	9	11	9	11	8	11	6	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0		Narsinghpur													
...	29	10	32	1	27	0	200	0	200	0	160	0	11	14	11	14	11	12	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0		Hoshangabad													
...	30	3	30	3	25	13	160	0	160	0	160	0	13	12	13	15	13	13	11	15	11	3	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0		Nimar													
...	23	8	26	0	24	0	320	0	320	0	320	0	11	11	12	4	10	8	11	2	11	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		Betul													
...	...	...	...	27	0	28	0	27	0	160	0	160	0	200	0	10	8	10	13	10	8	10	0	10	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Chhindwara											
...	...	...	...	26	10	26	10	25	0	160	0	160	0	120	0	14	2	14	2	12	8	10	10	10	10	10	12	4	12	4	12	4	Wardha												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	28	14	26	3	24	0	...	...	360	0	...	...	11	8	11	3	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	Chanda							
...	...	...	...	31	4	31	6	25	0	200	0	200	0	150	0	12	0	12	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	Bhandara											
...	...	...	...	30	10	30	10	25	0	240	0	...	...	275	0	10	12	11	0	11	0	10	12	11	0	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	Bilaspur									
...	...	...	...	29	3	23	4	26	0	64	0	160	0	64	0	11	5	11	2	10	8	10	7	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Raipur											
...	...	...	...	27	8	24	0	34	0	107	0	120	0	140	0	10	0	9	12	...	...	9	8	9	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Bilaspur									
...	...	...	...	19	8	19	8	19	8	125	0	125	0	125	0	11	13	11	0	11	0	10	14	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Sambalpur											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ARAKAN DIVISION.
...	10	0	10	0	9	0	264	0	264	0	240	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	32	0	32	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0		Akyah													
...	...	...	...	4	0	4	4	4	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern Arakan	
...	469	11	469	11	469	11	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0		Kyaukpada													
...	22	13	22	13	39	0	39	0	39	0	39	0		Sandway													
...	18	9	18	9	21	2	320	0	320	0	320	0	50	10	50	10	50	11	29	4	29	3	23	10	23	10	23	10	23	10		Rangoon Town													
...	10	1	58	4	10	1	46	9	58	4	46	9	35	0	31	13	8	2	28	0	28	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0		Pegu													
...	8	14	8	14	8	14	535	11	535	11	535	11	32	7	35	11	35	11	35	11	35	11	35	11		Tharawaddy													
...	17	12	16	13	15	9	167	9	167	9	139	11	22	4	25	8	28	6	18	10	18	10	18	10	18	10	18	10	18	10		Prome													
...	11	4	13	8	11	4	295	3	320	11	238	12	28	6	35	7	26	9	34	15	29	6	21	4	21	4	21	4	21	4		Tamarcady Division.													
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	8	183	8	183	8	29	9	39	7	29	9	29	9	25	6	29	9	29	9	29	9	29	9	Basson					
...	...	...	...	16	13	16	13	18	8	184	8	184	8	184	8	50	0	50	0	41	12	44	3	44	3	35	7	35	7	35	7	35	7	Honzada											
...	...	...	...	18	7	13	13	13	13	245	0	245	0	245	0	25	5	29	9	25	5	14	3	18	15	18	15	18	15	18	15	18	15	Honegwa											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tungaymyo

- No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Choum, Jowar). <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i>			Bulrush (Common). <i>Pennisetum</i>																		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.																	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.																		
MYSORE.	Bangalore	11	2	10	11	11	10	12	0	11	5	12	11	8	10	8	11	10	0	9	8	9	7	11	11	22	0	18	5	28	7	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Timkūr	13	0	12	0	14	0	12	0	11	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	13	0	11	0	10	8	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	10	0	10	0	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	0	11	4	11	4	11	0	12	14	23	1	23	2	42	0	...	...
	Shimoga	12	10	10	10	15	12	14	11	14	11	...	...	12	10	12	10	15	12	15	12	15	12	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur	12	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	16	0	16	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COORG.	Coorg	9	2	8	4	8	5	9	10	9	11	9	8	13	2	13	5	14	3	16	2	16	6	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaysore	18	8	18	0	16	0	28	0	29	0	23	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	9	8	9	0	8	0	34	0	30	0	23	0	26	0	40	
	Kihengurh	19	0	20	8	17	0	30	0	31	8	22	4	9	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	9	8	33	0	31	12	16	0	27	8	35	
	Kerrowlee	18	12	19	6	18	8	28	12	31	4	26	0	16	0	16	0	10	0	16	4	16	4	11	4	31	0	30	0	25	0	27	8	37	
	Uluar	21	1	19	13	18	6	32	1	33	2	4	10	6	12	6	12	8	0	11	13	12	4	10	8	34	6	30	12	23	3	31	6	61	
	Bhurspore (City)	21	0	19	8	18	10	31	12	30	8	25	0	7	4	7	2	7	6	7	8	8	1	9	6	31	0	32	0	23	0	21	0	21	
	Ajmere	19	0	19	0	15	8	23	0	30	0	22	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	16	0	14	5	30	0	35	0	46	
	Deoli Cantonment	26	7	27	2	20	5	44	1	45	1	30	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	RAJPOOTANA.	Erinpura	20	12	20	12	16	6	29	4	29	4	25	0	7	0	6	8	6	0	8	0	7	0	7	0	19	0	18	8	18	0	22	2	22
		Sirohee	19	0	18	0	15	8	26	8	26	0	26	0	6	4	6	4	6	0	8	4	8	4	8	0	
		Abu	18	8	15	10	13	6	23	0	22	0	20	0	6	8	6	8	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	0	
Anadra		18	0	17	12	14	8	25	0	24	5	23	4	6	8	5	8	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	25	0	24	0	20	0	21	0	20	
Balmere		16	8	16	0	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	12	0	12	8	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeswalmere		11	10	12	8	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hilly Tracts of Meywar		25	0	24	0	18	0	32	0	30	0	23	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Oodeypore)		22	4	25	0	15	10	34	6	34	6	23	7	10	21	9	12	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bānawāra (Meywar Agency)		33	12	35	0	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	20	0	20	0	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partālgurh ("		29	11	27	8	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	9	11	13	7	13	7	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar (Jodhpore)		18	8	18	12	16	4	24	12	25	0	22	4	6	0	5	0	6	12	7	12	7	12	8	0	22	4	20	0	18	8	22	4	23	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Bikaner	15	0	15	4	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	3	12	3	9	6	0	6	0	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Loudes	31	0	31	0	23	0	44	0	57	8	38	0	8	8	8	8	7	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	0	30	0	50	0	33	8	25	0	25
	Kotah	32	0	33	0	24	0	40	0	40	0	35	0	7	8	7	8	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	30	0	51	4	34	0	25	0	25
	Tonk	22	8	24	4	20	12	45	8	37	12	30	8	7	8	7	8	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	11	13	10	31	42	0	41	2	30		
	Jhullawar	30	1	29	6	21	11	46	11	51	11	38	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahpura	22	6	22	6	18	12	40	0	40	0	27	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	13	0	13	4	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dholpur	21	6	20	10	17	8	37	8	38	4	25	5	16	2	10	2	9	9	12	15	12	6	12	2	34	5	36	0	23	14	40	9	40	
	Indore	22	0	24	0	19	3	9	0	9	0	9	3	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	30	0	30	0	26	10	22	0	30
Gwalior	22	3	22	13	18	6	23	8	18	12	22	13	7	13	8	0	7	5	10	5	10	15	8	14	23	5	20	2	23	5	32	8	33		
Greva	32	0	32	0	25	5	23	0	21	0	20	0	11	0	12	8	8	0	12	0	13	8	9	0	37	8	40	0	35	0	20	0	20		
Baghelkhand (Buxar)	24	8	25	4	25	5	37	8	37	8	41	4	8	0	8	0	7	0	20	8	19	0	18	8	30	8	30	0	...	...	...	...	...

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1895—concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Gram.										Firewood.						Salt.									DISTRICTS.			PROVISIONS.		
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1894.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1894.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1894.		Wholesale.			Retail.											
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.			
26	1	35	10	21	10	19	0	31	5	96	0	96	0	108	0	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	0	12	0	12	0	Bangalore	MYSORE.	
27	0	42	0	22	0	21	0	32	0	176	0	192	0	192	0	11	4	11	4	12	4	11	0	11	0	12	0	Kolar		
28	0	48	0	24	0	23	0	36	0	340	0	340	0	340	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	0	11	0	11	0	Tumkur		
29	0	30	0	20	0	20	0	27	0	75	0	75	0	78	0	10	4	10	8	10	8	9	12	10	0	10	4	Mysore		
30	10	42	0	27	5	29	6	33	10	480	0	480	0	480	0	10	8	11	9	11	0	10	8	11	9	10	8	Shimoga		
31	0	32	0	22	0	22	0	26	0	64	0	64	0	64	0	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	Kadur		
32	11	30	4	21	0	20	12	24	10	110	0	110	0	110	0	12	7	12	8	11	11	11	6	11	8	11	8	Coorg	MYSORE.	
...	28	0	26	0	23	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12	14	12	15	12	14	8	14	8	15	8	Jeypore		
...	...	35	8	36	4	22	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	Kishengurh		
...	...	30	0	27	13	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	13	12	14	0	14	0	13	8	13	12	Korowlee		
...	...	33	6	29	7	23	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	16	4	15	7	15	8	15	8	14	12	Ulwur		
...	...	31	4	24	2	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	0	12	0	12	0	Bhartpore (City)		
...	...	30	0	33	0	22	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	17	0	17	0	16	8	15	8	15	0	15	0	Ajmere		
...	...	37	11	37	0	29	5	240	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	...	...	14	10	15	0	13	10	Deoli Cantonment		
...	25	8	25	8	20	7	320	0	320	0	170	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	13	0	13	0	13	0		Erinpura
...	...	24	0	20	0	19	8	200	0	210	0	160	0	160	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	13	5	12	5		Sirohee
...	...	17	4	18	8	16	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	3	1	3	1	3	4	0	13	0	13	0	13	0		Abu
...	...	19	0	20	12	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	0	2	15	0	3	0	0	13	8	13	4		Anadra
...	...	13	8	13	8	13	8	240	0	240	0	300	0	...	...	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	5	0	18	8	17	0	Balmere	
...	...	17	12	18	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	0	1	9	0	1	9	0	22	0	22	0	Jaysalmere	
...	...	30	0	28	0	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	0	3	8	0	3	10	0	11	0	11	0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
...	...	27	7	24	3	21	14	200	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	Meywar (Oodeypore)
...	...	52	8	50	0	35	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Banswara (Meywar Agency)
...	...	44	6	43	12	26	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	9	...	...	...	18	15	17	15	17	3	Partalgarh ("		
...	...	27	0	24	12	19	12	90	0	90	0	150	0	150	0	2	7	3	2	7	3	2	10	6	16	4	15	0	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
...	...	20	12	21	12	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bikaner
...	...	44	0	44	0	36	12	160	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	13	0	13	0	13	8	12	8	12	13	12	4	13	4	Boondeo
...	...	40	0	40	0	34	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	13	8	13	0	13	0	13	4	12	8	12	8	12	8	Kotah
...	...	34	0	32	0	29	4	120	0	90	0	100	0	100	0	14	0	14	8	13	4	13	12	14	4	13	0	13	0	Tonk
...	...	40	8	35	15	31	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	11	13	10	14	11	15	11	9	10	10	10	10	Jhallawar
...	...	28	8	28	12	24	2	160	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	13	14	13	14	14	3	13	12	13	12	14	14	14	14	Shahpoora
...	...	33	14	31	8	23	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	14	1	13	4	13	3	13	3	12	6	12	6	Dholpur
...	...	26	0	27	0	24	10	105	0	105	0	100	0	100	0	13	8	12	8	12	0	12	0	12	0	11	6	11	6	Indore
...	...	25	7	23	10	21	4	145	0	145	0	125	0	125	0	12	6	12	6	...	...	11	14	11	14	11	14	11	14	Gwalior
...	...	38	0	33	0	32	0	280	0	280	0	200	0	200	0	13	12	12	12	13	8	12	8	12	8	12	0	12	0	Goona
...	...	33	0	30	8	35	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	11	15	11	15	11	12	11	4	11	4	11	0	11	0	Baghelkhand (Satna)

* Eight pies per bundle.

† Ten pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1894, 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF DECEMBER 1894, 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF FEBRUARY, AND 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1895, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1895, 1897, 43, 108, 238, 343, 452, 453, 718 AND 717 OF 2nd HALVES OF JANUARY, 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY, 14th AND 28th FEBRUARY, 14th MARCH, AND 25th APRIL 1895. THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th DECEMBER 1894, 17th AND 31st JANUARY, 14th AND 28th FEBRUARY, 14th MARCH, AND 25th APRIL 1895.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. L of 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Return Received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR LAST 10 DAYS OF MARCH 1884.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR LAST 10 DAYS OF MARCH 1885.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 31ST MARCH 1884.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 31ST MARCH 1885.		Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	R	R
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1884-85	Odish and Rohilkhand	547	1,52,886	280	594	1,95,596	329	57,73,424	202	51,28,027	172		6,45,397
1884-85	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	2,98,116	395	708	4,55,258	645	1,10,24,841	285	1,13,03,362	301	2,70,021	
1884-85	Mudras	861	1,99,600	232	861	2,21,202	257	63,65,487	153	72,09,285	169	3,40,798	
1884-85	South Indian	654	1,01,372	150	654	1,38,414	212	40,02,945	117	43,09,015	127	3,06,070	
1884-85	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	11,07,815	760	1,504	13,82,257	919	3,86,61,234	442	3,50,79,579	447	14,18,275	
1884-85	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	9,72,275	808	461	8,92,757	880	1,17,58,247	493	1,16,17,730	493		1,40,517
	TOTAL	4,735	22,85,064	472	4,780	27,75,574	581	7,30,84,678	296	7,46,46,928	309	15,59,250	
	<i>State.</i>												
1884-85	East Indian	1,509	12,65,695	839	1,500	14,77,595	979	5,02,97,080	640	4,29,83,347	546		72,03,513
1884-85	Eastern Bengal	233	1,11,009	481	233	2,00,665	861	50,87,277	451	53,70,810	470	2,83,563	
1884-85	Nabhati	27	2,032	75	27	2,172	80	79,435	56	77,375	55		2,060
1884-85	Northern Bengal	239	56,086	234	249	61,613	247	21,31,773	173	21,65,744	167	23,971	
1884-85	Kanina-Dharla	32	4,102	128	37	5,011	135	1,43,704	86	1,53,705	82	10,091	
1884-85	Tirhoot	193	26,179	136	236	48,699	215	9,40,082	94	12,72,232	108	3,22,555	
1884-85	Patna-Gya.	57	17,255	308	57	17,016	298	4,04,687	156	5,31,085	183	79,398	
1884-85	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	16,493	112	249	27,713	111	5,77,076	80	9,67,095	71	3,89,410	
1884-85	Dildurgarh-Ghazipur	12	1,125	94	12	1,421	118	46,417	74	45,285	76	1,868	
1884-85	Rajputana-Mulwa	1,119	8,09,705	457	1,120	4,02,057	459	1,32,36,333	226	1,30,17,693	223		2,18,660
1884-85	Kewari-Ferozepur	140	24,418	174	291	32,257	111	4,70,859	89	8,85,352	81	4,14,493	
1884-85	Wardha-Coal	45	18,836	408	45	32,007	726	7,65,573	326	6,88,072	297		76,901
1884-85	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	61,912	416	149	67,954	456	13,02,811	167	13,67,080	176	64,879	
1884-85	British Burma	207	81,980	396	254	84,514	348	16,88,834	196	21,22,265	169	4,33,372	
1884-85	Sindia	75	9,935	182	75	14,728	198	3,54,751	90	3,95,835	102	41,081	
1884-85	Punjab Northern		(a)			(a)		(b)31,95,689	142	(c)32,58,419	143	1,64,780	
1884-85	Indus Valley	660	1,67,181	253	640	2,31,157	350	68,68,208	199	78,83,219	229	10,15,011	
1884-85	Amritsar-Pathankot	51	4,964	97	66	9,189	139	36,973	56	2,29,185	71	1,92,173	
1884-85	Bareilly-Pilibhit				36	4,401	123			(d)26,131	36	26,131	
1884-85	Narnanganj-Dacca				10	3,811	381			(f)23,798	183	23,798	
1884-85	Mymensingh				23	598	26			(g)5,215	15	5,215	
1884-85	Koklamukh												
	TOTAL	3,377	10,02,672	297	3,810	12,51,654	328	3,73,10,712	195	4,05,02,788	190	31,92,076	
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	9,621	45,03,431	468	10,108	55,04,833	545	10,00,86,450	311	15,81,38,063	291	25,49,347	
	ESTIMATED EXPENSES							7,87,92,118	153	8,07,98,070	148		
	NET RECEIPTS							8,18,94,332	158	7,73,39,993	143		45,54,833
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
1884-85	Bengal Central	114	8,834	77	126	23,657	188	1,50,890	60	4,88,590	75	3,37,700	
1884-85	Rohilkhand and Kumaon				67	22,710	349			(A)64,363	45	64,363	
1884-85	Assam	40	2,478	62	78	7,648	98	67,485	46	2,28,101	64	1,60,609	
1884-85	Southern Mahratta	41	1,330	32	214	17,981	80	(B)1,339	20	8,20,201	39	3,18,052	
1884-85	Bengal and North-Western				303	58,437	193			3,29,959	54	3,29,959	
1884-85	Tarakeswar				32	8,271	376			(C)60,634	282	60,634	
	TOTAL	195	12,016	65	810	1,37,794	470	2,19,724	54	16,12,027	57	12,02,304	
	<i>Native States.</i>												
1884-85	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	27,756	196	193	34,901	181	9,21,702	91	11,11,288	110	1,89,586	
1884-85	Jodhpur	19	1,748	92	64	3,577	56	43,723	44	79,486	38	35,763	
1884-85	Nizam's	121	30,616	253	121	20,383	243	8,87,186	140	9,76,378	154	89,192	
1884-85	Mysore	87	7,468	86	140	10,820	77	3,12,228	69	3,77,998	62	65,770	
1884-85	Rajpura-Patiala				16	1,838	115			(J)18,172	53	18,172	
	TOTAL	420	77,688	186	534	80,510	151	21,64,839	99	25,63,322	101	3,98,453	

12.—As regards the figures in column "Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to date," audited figures have been obtained of as far as possible.

13.—Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884.

14.—Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

15.—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st March 1884.

(a) Total receipts from 11th October 1881 to 31st March 1882.

(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 31st March 1882.

(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 31st March 1883.

(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 31st March 1884.

(e) Total receipts from 1st January to 31st March 1885.

(f) Total receipts from 1st January to 31st March 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.
Under-Secretary.

16.—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st March 1885.

No. I of 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR FIRST 3 DAYS OF APRIL 1885.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR FIRST 11 DAYS OF APRIL 1885.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL TO 12th APRIL 1885.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL TO 11th APRIL 1885.		Total increase in 1885-86.	Total decrease in 1885-86.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
11th Apl. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	547	2,27,892	417	608	2,04,544	336	2,27,892	243	2,04,544	214	1,01,028	23,300
11th ditto	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	754	3,90,377	518	706	4,91,400	698	3,90,377	302	4,91,400	443	...	19,400
11th ditto	Madras	661	2,38,989	278	861	2,19,530	255	2,38,989	162	2,19,530	162	...	12,700
11th ditto	South Indian	654	(a) 67,099	103	654	(b) 54,407	83	(a) 67,099	144	(b) 54,407	145	...	1,05,100
18th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	15,94,860	1,094	1,504	14,89,321	990	15,94,860	637	14,89,321	630	...	56,800
4th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	(a) 2,10,095	450	461	(b) 1,53,454	333	(a) 2,10,095	628	(b) 1,53,454	583	...	1,10,000
	TOTAL	4,785	27,29,312	576	4,794	26,12,656	515	27,29,312	336	26,12,656	346	...	...
	<i>State.</i>												
18th Apl. 1885	East Indian	1,509	15,41,164	1,021	1,509	15,35,710	1,011	15,41,164	596	15,35,710	648	...	15,400
11th ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	1,35,943	583	233	1,75,988	755	1,35,943	340	1,75,988	481	40,045	...
11th ditto	Nalhati	27	2,821	104	27	3,177	118	2,821	61	3,177	76	356	...
11th ditto	Northern Bengal	237	54,811	231	244	58,427	235	54,811	135	58,427	150	3,616	...
11th ditto	Kusonia-Dharla	32	4,989	156	37	4,884	132	4,989	91	4,884	84	...	...
18th ditto	Tinsuk	193	42,854	222	226	67,207	297	42,854	130	67,207	189	24,353	...
18th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	19,023	331	57	18,036	316	19,023	195	18,036	202	...	...
11th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	20,819	151	249	29,058	117	20,819	88	29,058	74	8,239	...
11th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,664	139	12	1,470	123	1,664	91	1,470	78	...	...
18th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,119	5,72,370	512	1,120	4,63,543	414	5,72,370	298	4,63,543	268	1,08,400	...
18th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepur	140	40,754	291	291	34,743	119	40,754	170	34,743	76	6,010	...
18th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	28,135	623	45	22,716	506	28,135	365	22,716	331	5,410	...
First 11 days of Apl. 1885	Nagpur & Chhattergarh	149	85,938	577	149	78,244	525	85,938	337	78,244	384	7,690	...
11th Apl. 1885	British Burma	207	1,04,064	507	254	86,011	339	1,04,064	205	86,011	216	18,600	...
18th ditto	Sindia	75	13,249	177	75	16,599	221	13,249	103	16,599	141	3,350	...
28th Mar. 1885	Punjab Northern	...	(c)	...	...	3,36,543	510	2,01,870	179	3,36,543	325	1,34,561	...
11th Apl. 1885	Indus Valley	600	2,01,979	306	660	10,933	165	6,441	74	14,395	105	4,491	...
11th ditto	Amritsar-Lahankot	51	6,441	126	66	3,352	93	...	...	3,352	59	3,352	...
11th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11th ditto	Naryanganj-Dacca	...	...	...	10	2,842	284	...	...	2,842	161	2,842	...
11th ditto	Mymensingh	...	...	...	23	590	26	...	...	590	10	590	...
11th ditto	Koklawak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	9,975	13,36,454	396	9,818	14,14,365	370	13,36,454	231	14,14,365	236	77,911	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	9,619	56,06,930	583	10,121	55,52,731	549	56,06,930	340	55,52,731	340	...	54,100
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,35,257	159	21,98,729	157	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,71,673	181	30,54,002	192	...	82,300
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
11th Apl. 1885	Bengal Central	114	10,455	92	126	23,065	183	10,455	53	23,065	116	12,610	...
11th ditto	Rohilkhand & Kumaon	...	...	...	67	8,000	119	...	...	8,000	76	8,000	...
11th ditto	Assam	40	4,389	110	78	11,35	144	4,389	64	11,235	92	6,846	...
11th ditto	Southern Mahratta	41	6,835	167	214	2,901	98	6,835	97	20,361	63	14,126	...
11th ditto	Bengal & North-Western	73	(d) 5,244	72	303	41,933	138	(d) 5,244	45	41,933	88	36,689	...
18th ditto	Tarakesaur	...	...	...	22	11,727	533	...	...	11,727	340	11,727	...
	TOTAL	268	26,923	100	810	1,16,930	144	26,923	58	1,16,930	92	90,007	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
11th Apl. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	198	56,845	295	193	40,129	208	56,845	172	40,129	182	...	16,700
18th ditto	Jodhpore	19	1,784	94	64	3,753	59	1,784	55	3,753	37	1,969	...
11th ditto	Nizam's	121	39,428	326	121	26,961	223	39,428	190	26,961	142	...	12,400
First 4 days of Apl. 1885	Mysore	87	(a) 6,197	75	140	(b) 4,700	34	(a) 6,197	105	(b) 4,700	80	...	1,200
11th Apl. 1885	Rajpura-Patiala	...	...	...	16	1,667	104	...	...	1,667	67	1,667	...
	TOTAL	420	1,01,554	249	534	77,210	145	1,04,554	146	77,210	92	...	27,100

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "Total Receipts from 1st April 1885 to date," audited figures have been quoted of as far as possible.
(a) Receipts for first 5 days of April 1885.

(b) Receipts for first 4 days of April 1885.
(c) Return not received.
(d) Total receipts from 2nd to 12th April 1885.

SIMLA.
24th May 1885.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB IN 1884-85 UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1885.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF PUNJAB CANALS														
CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING FEBRUARY 1885				SAVING IN RETURN OF CANAL		ZILA.	RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.		
	GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF CONSUMPTION.		RETURN OF CANAL			PERCENTAGE.		CROPS (APPROXIMATE).				
	Full supply.	Actual supply.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.		Average.	During month.	Wheat.	Area in acres.			
PUNJAB DIVISION.	49	0.7	3,073.6	236			Gurdaspur	1.75	0.2	Wheat.	151,008	The Bari Doab Canal was closed for annual repairs on the 1st February and was reopened as far as Tiberi regulator on the 29th February. There is an increase of 15,000 acres as compared with the same period of last year. The prospects of the crop are good.		
	46	0.1		22			Amritsar	1.2	0.4	Barley.	1,016			
	30	0.1		12			Lahore	1.2	0.4	Mixed grains.	7,415			
				7						Miscellaneous.	71,440			
			3,073.6								230,874			
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL														
Corresponding period of last year														
WESTERN JUMWA CANAL.	433	0.54		140			Umballa	1.68	0.58	Wheat.	62,137	The Western Jumwa Canal was closed at head until the 2nd February. There was very little demand for water during the month, and an additional area of 1,300 acres only was recorded during that period.		
	370	0.29		15			Karnal	1.11	0.67	Barley.	367			
	97	1.02		85			Delhi	1.579	0.40	Mixed grains.	6,246			
	850		2,546				Rohilk.	0.55		Miscellaneous.	6,315			
				13			Hissar	0.30						
TOTAL WESTERN JUMWA CANAL														
Corresponding period of last year														
SIRHIND CANAL.	63	3.2	3,000	917			Ludhiana	1.394	1.12	Wheat.	20,774	The Sirhind Canal was reopened on the 10th February.		
	52	1.4	1,030	93			Ferozepore	0.45		Barley.	622			
	49		880				Farrukkot State			Mixed grains.	1,123			
	65		1,000				Nabha State.			Miscellaneous.	2,427			
			3,000								24,946			
TOTAL SIRHIND CANAL														
Corresponding period of last year														
NEW LOWER SUTLEJ CANAL.							Montgomery	43			430	The area irrigated by the New Lower SUTLEJ Canal, previously included with that of the Upper SUTLEJ Series has now been shown separately.		
Corresponding period of last year														
MUSAFFIRGARH CANALS DIVISION.							Muzaffargarh	185,940				The area shown for the Musaffir Division in the present return has been taken from the actual measurements before the difference between it and the returned in the return for January 1885.		
							Lahore	16,220						
							Montgomery	83,710	0.54	Detail: not obtainable for want of establishment.				
							Montan	176,489	0.26					
							Dera Ghazi Khan	46,560	0.24					
TOTAL MUSAFFIRGARH CANALS DIVISION														
Corresponding period of last year														
PUNJAB DIVISION.											154,889	The area shown for the Musaffir Division in the present return has been taken from the actual measurements before the difference between it and the returned in the return for January 1885.		
											371,310			
											330,885			
											408,721			
TOTAL PUNJAB DIVISION														
Corresponding period of last year														
GRAND TOTAL														
Do. corresponding period of last year														

J. E. CAYTON,
Under-Secretary to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 13th March, 1885.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Amír Ali.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St. A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

PETROLEUM BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS introduced the Bill to amend the Petroleum Act, 1881, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Ilbert, Sir S. Bayley and the Mover. He said:—"I have nothing to add to the remarks which I made when I obtained permission to introduce the Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN SECURITIES BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble Sir A. COLVIN introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to Government Securities, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Ilbert, Quinton and the Mover. He said:—"I have nothing at present to add to the remarks I made when I asked for leave to introduce the Bill, beyond saying that so much of it as makes provision for endorsement of securities by or to officials in their public capacity has been omitted from the Bill as it has now been drafted; it is believed that any difficulties which might arise in respect of this part of the matter may be sufficiently met by administrative arrangements."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir A. COLVIN also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879. He said:—"It is proposed to construct a

light railway in the Tanjore District of the Madras Presidency by a Company, the interest upon the capital to be raised by the Company for the undertaking being guaranteed by the Local Funds Board of Tanjore. But section 8 of the Local Authorities Loan Act of 1879 prohibits any local authorities from charging the fund in any way except as provided in that Act and the rules thereunder, and the Act and the rules that may be made under it contemplate no other means of charging the fund than direct borrowing on their own securities. It is considered desirable therefore that the Act should be so amended as to enable the local legislature to pass any enactment that may be necessary for authorising these Local Funds Boards to guarantee the interest on the capital required for the construction of light railways, and for regulating the terms on which guarantees may be given."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

SIMLA;
The 4th May, 1885.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SUBMISSION OF REPORTS OF FALLS OF AÉROLITES.

Circular No. ^{45G.}
22—13

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (General),—under date Simla, the 28th April 1885.

Read—

Letter from the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, No. 609, dated the 1st December 1884, suggesting the revival of the orders on the subject of the submission of reports of falls of aërolites.

Read also—

Circular to all Local Governments and Administrations, No. 1G., dated the 6th January 1885.

The following replies to the above circular :—

- Letter No. 316 (Mis.), dated 6th February 1885, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
- Letter No. 736, dated 28th February 1885, from the Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
- Letter No. 259-31, dated 27th January 1885, from the Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
- Letter No. 149-I-594, dated 23rd January 1885, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
- Letter No. 90, dated 19th February 1885, from the Offg. Junior Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
- Letter No. 292-9, dated 24th January 1885, from the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
- Letter No. 130-32G., dated 23rd January 1885, from the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.
- Letter No. 493, dated 30th January 1885, from the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
- Letter No. 1397-202, dated 20th January 1885, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

RESOLUTION.

OBSERVATIONS.—The attention of the Government of India having been recently invited by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India to the subject of reports of falls of aërolites, Local Governments and Administrations were consulted as to the expediency of reviving the existing orders in those

Provinces in which they had to some extent fallen into desuetude, and of extending them to other provinces. The replies received being favourable to the proposal made by the Superintendent, the Government of India is pleased to direct that the orders reprinted as an Appendix to this Resolution be considered of general application.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Provinces
and Oudh.

Punjab.
Central Provinces.
British Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.

Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and to the Foreign Department and Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India for information and

guidance; also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

APPENDIX.

From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 3599, dated Simla, the 11th August 1866.

I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter No. 484, dated the 13th ultimo, from the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, relative to an aërolite reported to have recently fallen at the village of Bustee near Goruckpore, and to the system that should, in Dr. Oldham's opinion, be observed in respect of the disposal of meteorites that fall in India.

2. The Governor General in Council considers that the course suggested in Dr. Oldham's 7th paragraph should be generally adopted.

3. I am, therefore, to request that, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, the meteorite, referred to above, with, as far as practicable, the information required* by the Trustees of the Bengal Museum, may be transmitted to the Trustees of the Imperial Museum in Calcutta, to be dealt with in the manner severally indicated by Dr. Oldham.

* Endorsement to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 2157, dated 31st March 1863.

Extract, paragraphs 7 and 8, from a letter from the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 484, dated the 13th July 1866.

7. If this view of the question meets the approval of His Excellency in Council, I would solicit that instructions might be given to the Local Governments, &c., that all falls of aërolites, together with the papers relating to them, should, in the first instance, be forwarded to the Government Geological Museum, Calcutta, and at the same time that orders should be given to the Director of the Museum that specimens of all such falls should be forwarded without delay to the British Museum, with all particulars as to the date, &c., of the fall. In fact, that this Museum should be made the medium of transmission of such specimens to the British Museum, with which we are in constant communication, and with which we have established a system of mutual exchange.

8. If this plan be adopted, the "Indian Museum" will not be deprived of the many opportunities of adding to its valuable collections of Indian aërolites, while the British Museum will be more certain than at present of receiving good specimens of all that come to Calcutta.

Note on the Observation and Collection of Aërolites drawn up under the direction of the Trustees of the British Museum, dated 1863.

There are two varieties of aërolites, or meteorites, that have been seen to fall from space. The one consists of stony masses, often containing particles of iron; and of these many have been observed in their fall; the other variety is composed, for the most part, of iron. The actual fall of iron aërolites has been but rarely witnessed, though many masses of metallic iron have been found on the earth's surface, of the meteoric origin of which there can be no doubt.

It is a matter of great interest and of importance to science that as many as possible of these bodies should be collected for comparison, and that all the circumstances accompanying their fall be carefully recorded; and persons who, in the event of a "fire ball" being seen, or of a mass having fallen, in their neighbourhood, will carefully collect facts regarding them, may make a very valuable contribution to the science.

For this purpose, inquiries should be instituted at once into the circumstances accompanying the fall of any meteoric mass, and into the state of any such mass when it has fallen; and as regards any meteoric appearance in the sky, it will be found advisable, after noting carefully the point in the heavens at which the meteor made its appearance, to give, as accurately as possible (see Note), the direction of its track and the point at which it disappeared.

Where it is possible this track should be delineated on a diagram, as explained in the Note.

The points to which especial attention is invited are enumerated in the following two series of inquiries:—

The first series relates to meteoric phenomena in the heavens, and their association with the fall of aërolitic matter to the earth.

1. Note the exact position of the observer, according to latitude and longitude.
2. Give the hour, day of month, and year.
3. Give the apparent size of the luminous ball, as compared with the full moon.
4. Its shape; whether round, pear-shaped, or otherwise; and, if elongated, in what direction.
5. It is particularly important to note the place where the meteor is first seen (as at A, see Note) like a star, and from which, as it moves, it may appear to be increasing in size.
6. State the duration of the phenomena; and
7. Whether the ball again dwindles away to the semblance of a star, and then disappears, or whether it retains to the last its full size, or then, as is often the case, divides into several balls or stars.
8. Give the colours.
9. Record any facts that can be gathered concerning detonations or noises accompanying the other phenomena.
10. Endeavour to collect statements relating to the actual fall to the earth of any solid bodies.
11. Do they consist of stone, or iron, and is there anything peculiar in their structure?
12. Was the body red-hot, or warm, or did it exhibit evidence of having been warm outside and cold within—as, for instance, by being hot at first and intensely cold afterwards?
13. It is desirable, further, to notice the depth to which, and the direction in which, the aërolite has penetrated the earth: also to state the nature of the soil, the effect produced on it by the aërolitic mass, and the position in which the aërolite was found to be lying in the ground.

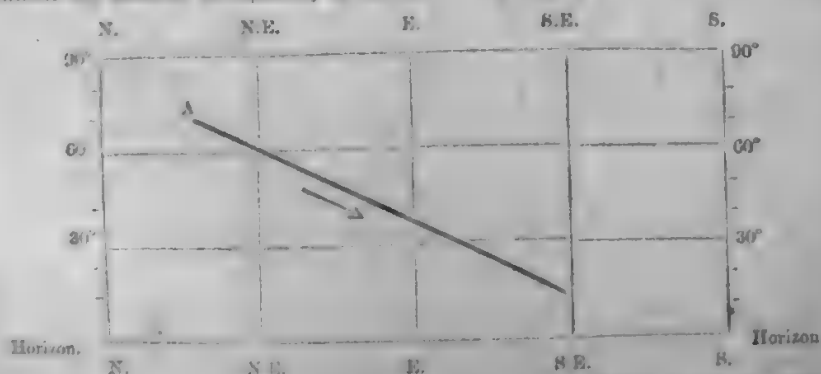
The second series of inquiries has for its object the acquisition of a more precise knowledge regarding the aërolites themselves. For this, it is important to preserve, and to collect, for the purpose of analysis and of scientific comparison, as many of these bodies as possible; and the following suggestions are offered in the hope of promoting this object:

1. Endeavour to get the meteorolites as soon as possible after their fall, to prevent them from being injured, fractured, or wetted.
2. If not entire, try to procure fragments.
3. Should persons or Museums not be willing to part with them for the British Museum, then procure drawings, photographs, models, or casts; accompanied by an accurate description of their colour, the external lustre, and, if broken, the nature of the substance or substances exhibited by the fracture; and especially be careful to describe the form of the aërolitic mass, whether angular or rounded, whether prismatic, or otherwise exhibiting an approximation to any geometrical figure. Also state whether its surface be smooth, or marked by any peculiar kind of roughness, or pitted with hollows.
4. Catalogues of the meteorites in the local museums are very desirable, with statements of their weights, and also the time of, and other facts accompanying, their fall, as detailed above.
5. From masses of iron or stone still lying on the earth, and too large to be brought away, detach specimens of good size, say from 20 lb. to 50 lb. weight, and collect all obtainable information, with detailed descriptions, drawings, measurements, historical accounts, &c.
6. Iron meteorites should always be cut with a steel saw and emery.

The collection of aërolites in the Mineral Department of the British Museum is now, as regards the mass and size of the specimens, the finest in the world, and any person who may be in a position to contribute additional specimens is requested to accompany them with an attestation as to the weight of the specimen, and facts regarding it such as the senders may be in a position to state on their own authority, or as may have come to them on authority which they have reason to accept as reliable.

NEVIL STORY-MASKELYNE.

NOTE.—The delineation of the track of the meteor on paper is very desirable as presenting greater accuracy than a merely verbal description. A practical and simple method of doing this consists in noting down the tracks of meteors, or "fireballs," upon a projection, like the diagram of a hemispherical, taken from the place of the observer, noting the altitudes and azimuths corresponding to meridians and parallels of latitude. The accompanying sketch



expresses that to an observer turned towards the East the meteor appeared in the N.N.E. at an elevation of 75°, and fell down to the S.E., where it disappeared only five above the horizon.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in a few districts in Madras and Mysore. In Bombay some rain is reported from parts of Deccan, Belgaum and Kalyaji, and in the Punjab from the Amritsar, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Sholapur, and Peshawar districts. In Bengal rain has fallen generally throughout the Province, and has done much good to the standing crops. In Assam heavy rain fell in the four reporting districts of the Brahmaputra Valley and in Cachar.

The *rabi* harvest is nearly over in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; in the latter an average outturn is expected. Preparations for the *kharif* are going on. In the Panjab the *rabi* harvest continues in active progress, and *kharif* sowings have commenced. Threshing and winnowing of the *rabi*, and *kharif* preparations, are in progress in the Central Provinces.

In Bengal the recent rain has facilitated agricultural operations and improved the prospects of the standing crops. Ploughing and sowing continue. More rain is wanted generally throughout the Province.

Cholera is chiefly prevalent in parts of Bombay, Bengal, and the Central Provinces, but public health is generally good.

Prices are generally steady, except in Bengal, where the price of rice has on the whole risen.

13

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Baroda ...	Nil	Health good. Cotton-picking continues. Extracting opium juice going on in Kadi division. <i>Bajri</i> 31 and rice 24 pounds per rupee. <i>Rabi</i> harvest nearly completed. Cholera in Surat, Olphad, Chorasi, and Chikhli, 33 cases, 23 deaths; cattle-disease in Olphad. <i>Juari</i> 38½ and <i>bagli</i> 46 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	"	<i>Rabi</i> crops reaped. Public health generally good; cholera in parts of Nasik, Dindori, and Malegaon, 37 attacks, 20 deaths; small-pox in parts of Kalwan. Wheat 37, <i>bajri</i> 37, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	"	Abnormal temperature rose from 3° cool on 20th to 1° cool on 5th; vapour in air defective on 1st and excessive from 3rd to 5th; wind normal.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	"	25 cases of cholera in Khed taluka, 16 fatal; slight small-pox in Purandhar taluka. <i>Bajri</i> 33 and <i>juari</i> 41; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 32 and <i>juari</i> 35 pounds per rupee.
Poona ...	"	Ploughing operations in progress. Cholera in Sheogaon, 18 attacks, 9 deaths, and in Kopargoon 33 attacks, 16 deaths; fever in Kopargoon. <i>Juari</i> 76 to 51 pounds and <i>bajri</i> 51 to 36 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	"	Lands being prepared for next season. <i>Juari</i> 52 pounds 26 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 41 pounds 13 tolas per rupee.
Sholapur ...	"	Cotton-picking nearly completed; ground being prepared for early crops. Scarcity of drinking-water in 7, and of fodder in 3 talukas.
Dharwar ...	Naralgund, 14; Gadag, 72; Ranabona, 52; Kod, 46.	Cholera in Dharwar taluka and Mugad Petha, and small-pox in 3 talukas. Rice 23 to 32 and <i>juari</i> 35 to 49 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Nil	Second crop harvest nearly completed. Preparing ground for monsoon crop. Cattle-disease in Supa; fever and small-pox in 7 talukas; cholera in Bahiyal taluka, 6 deaths. Common rice at Karwar 14 seers; districts average 14½ seers per rupee. Weather cloudy.
Rajkot ...	"	General health good. Weather very warm. Small-pox in Parbandar village, small-pox and measles in Nawanager; slight cholera in Jolpur. <i>Bajri</i> 33 and <i>juari</i> 43 pounds per rupee.
Bengal—(May 6th)		
Chittagong ...	6.71; heavy rain, with thunder and lightning.	Weather variable. Rain has done some damage. Prices have somewhat risen. Cholera continues.
Dacca ...	3.95	Sowing of <i>jute</i> and paddy going on; <i>boro</i> paddy being harvested; prospects of crops good. A few cases of cholera and small-pox still reported.
24 Pargunnahs (Calcutta) ...	Not stated	Lands being prepared for paddy. Price of common rice varies from 13 seers 1 chittack to 16 seers per rupee. Public health good, though cholera reported specially from Baraset. State of river normal.
Moorsshedabad ...	1.63	The rain has done much good, but the fall was insufficient. Land being prepared for <i>amr</i> paddy which is being sown in places. Common rice is from 13 to 14 seers per rupee. A few cases of cholera reported from several thannas, otherwise health good.
Burdwan ...	5; rain fell in all the sub-divisions of the district.	Rain has facilitated agricultural operations, but more is however much wanted. Price of rice varies from 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
Bangalore ...	3.33	Weather cloudy. Prospects of early paddy good. Cholera still reported from interior.
Bhagalpur ...	.02	Sugarcane and <i>churma</i> being kept up by constant irrigation. Rain wanted. Price of rice is 14 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	.37	Too soon to predict prospects of crops; ploughing and sowing for <i>khadoi</i> crops continue. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee. Health fair. Rivers low.
Patna ...	.14	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops nearly completed. Prices of food-grains stationary. Small-pox and cholera prevail in some places.
Durbhunga ...	Nil	Rain very urgently wanted. Early paddy and <i>moong</i> are already sown and have germinated. Prices stationary. Public health on the whole good.
Hazareibagh ...	.88	The recent rain has greatly benefited ploughing of lands for ensuing crops, but hail has considerably damaged mango. Public health generally good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	Weather hot and cloudy at times. Sowing of paddy has commenced in places; <i>dalua</i> being reaped. Price of rice rising. Public health generally good.
Mulnapur ...	Not stated	Cultivation going on. Public health fair, except in Ghattal sub-division, where fever is prevalent.
Khoolna ...	Storms occurred in many parts of the district.	Weather cloudy. Ploughing and sowing of late and early paddy progressing; harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy finished. Price of rice rising. Public health fairly good.
Dinapore ...	4.19; rain general	Cultivation much benefited and being pushed forward. Sporadic cases of cholera reported from four thannas. Average price of rice is 11 seers per rupee.
Dinapore ...	Rain general, except in three stations in the south.	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Pubna (Seraigunj) ...	1.34; rain was pretty general.	Prospects of crops improved. Price of rice stationary. Cholera abating.
Gya ...	Nil	Sugarcane being planted and is doing well. Prices almost stationary. Health improved.
Chumpan ...	.02	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops going on; opium weighments progressing. Prices rising slightly. Public health fair.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been rain in every district of Bengal Proper and in about half a dozen districts in other parts of the province. It has much facilitated agricultural operations, and improved the prospects of standing crops. More rain is however generally wanted all over the province. Ploughing of lands and sowing of early paddy is going on. Price of rice has, on the whole risen. Cholera and small-pox prevail in many districts.		
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(May 7th)		
Benares (May 5th)	Nil	Weather hot. Average outturn of <i>rabi</i> crops; sugarcane irrigation continues. Prices remain steady; market well supplied. Isolated cases of cholera still continue; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpur (.. 4th)	"	Threshing nearly completed. Labour in demand. Prices stationary. Health good.
Fyzabad (.. 5th)	"	Wind changed to east. Sugarcane being irrigated. Small-pox in parts of district; condition of cattle good.
Lucknow (.. 4th)	"	Weather very hot. Mango and melon crops look well. Prices same as last week. Cholera appeared in tahsil Lucknow.
Bae Bareilly (.. ..)	"	Weather reasonable. Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops is completed; opium weighments in progress; supplies ample. Prices slightly falling.
Partabgarh (.. 2nd)	"	No change of importance in the 4 days since the last report; weather cool. Prices of wheat, barley, and rice have risen.
Allahabad (.. 5th)	"	Weather cool at beginning of week, now reasonably hot. <i>Rabi</i> crops coming into market, and prices falling slightly; supplies very plentiful, hardly any mangoes. Season unusually healthy; only a few sporadic cases of cholera in district.
Cawnpore (.. 4th)	"	<i>Rabi</i> harvested, and threshing in progress; indigo and sugarcane being irrigated; extra crops promise well. Prices slightly rising. Small-pox in 2 parganas; cattle in good condition.
Banda (.. 6th)	"	Weather hot and reasonable. <i>Rabi</i> crops nearly cleared from the threshing floors. No distress.
Ballia (.. 5th)	"	Wind changeable. Sugarcane irrigation continues; threshing nearly completed; average outturn of <i>rabi</i> crops 12 annas. Markets well supplied. Slight small-pox and cholera; general health good.
Farakhabad (.. ..)	"	<i>Rabi</i> outturn up to average. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. No sickness.
Sitapur (.. ..)	"	Winds have been changeable during the week. New grain coming into the market. Small-pox reported here and there.
Bareilly (.. ..)	"	Harvest nearly completed. Prices fallen. Health of men and cattle good.
Kumaon (.. 4th)	Storms with hail	Damage slight; <i>rabi</i> reaped in lower lands, outturn fair; <i>kharij</i> sowings continue. Prices falling. Health good.
Agra (.. ..)	Nil	Harvest progressing. Sporadic cholera continues. Prices steady.
Jaunsi (.. 5th)	"	Prices steady. Markets well supplied. Small-pox continues.
Meerut (.. ..)	Storm on 2nd, with slight rain.	Weather unusually cool. Harvest over; new grain coming into market. Trifling changes in prices. 2 cases of cholera at Shadara.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather reasonable. Harvesting nearly over; an average outturn expected. Markets well supplied and prices steady. Cases of cholera and small-pox reported from some districts.		
Punjab—(May 6th)		
Delhi (May 5th)	Nil	Health fair; cholera disappeared. Reaping almost finished. Prices stationary.
Hissar (.. ..)	"	Cholera abated. <i>Rabi</i> being harvested, outturn about average. Prices nearly stationary.
Umballa (.. ..)	"	A few sporadic cases of cholera. <i>Rabi</i> being harvested. Prospects good. Prices slightly rising.
Jullunder (.. ..)	"	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar (.. ..)	"	Health good. Crops being cut. Prices stationary.
Sialkot (.. ..)	Nil	Health good. Harvest outturn slightly below expectations. Prices low and stationary.
Ferozepore (.. ..)	"	Health good. <i>Rabi</i> being cut. Prices stationary.
Lahore (.. ..)	Slight rain	Health good; a few cases of cholera. Crops harvested. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi (.. ..)	1.30	Health good. <i>Rabi</i> outturn above average in six and average in 1 tahsil. Prices stationary.
Mooltan (.. ..)	Nil	Health good. <i>Rabi</i> being cut and threshed. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan (.. ..)	"	Health and prospects good. Prices stationary.
Shahpur (.. ..)	Rain throughout the district.	Health good. <i>Rabi</i> being harvested; <i>kharij</i> sowings commenced. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—<i>contd.</i>		
Peshawar (May 5th)	80	Slight fever. Crops being reaped, expected yield average. Prices almost falling. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in Amritsar, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, and Faisalabad districts. A few cases of cholera still in the Lahore and Faisalabad districts, and slight fever in Peshawar; health otherwise good. Prices almost stationary.
Central Provinces— (May 6th)		
Nagpur	Nil	Weather clear and hot. Ground being prepared for <i>Kharif</i> . Small-pox and cattle-plague decreasing. Prices of <i>musli</i> and <i>tar</i> risen.
Jubbulpore	"	Weather clear and hot. Threshing and winnowing continue. Cholera reported in 2 villages. Prices unchanged.
Saugor (May 5th)	"	Days getting very warm. Winnowing of <i>rabi</i> in hand; <i>Kharif</i> plantings commenced. Isolated cases of small-pox. Prices steady.
Seoni	"	Weather very hot. Threshing and winnowing progressing. Cattle-plague and small-pox continue; fever still prevalent. Wheat 25 and rice 17 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad	"	Days hot, nights cool. Winnowing in progress. 86 cases of cholera, 37 deaths; small-pox 52 cases. Wheat 25 and rice 19 seers per rupee.
Khandwa	"	Weather clear and hot. <i>Kharif</i> preparations continue. 100 cases of cholera, 45 deaths. Prices unchanged.
Rajpur	"	Weather excessively hot. Ground being prepared for <i>Kharif</i> . Small-pox and cattle-plague in two taluks; 121 cases of cholera, 55 fatal. Wheat 14, rice 15, and gram 22 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (May 2nd)	"	Weather clear and seasonable. Sugarcane doing well. Cholera lingering. Prices unchanged.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —The weather has been clear and hot, but is today rather cloudy and stormy. Prospects remain unchanged and prices steady. Cholera is said to be increasing in Hoshangabad, Khandwa, and Rajpur.		
British Burma— (May 6th)		
Akyab (May 2nd)	177	Total rainfall 180. Slight cholera in town and in two districts. Health fair.
Patheingyi	001	Total rainfall 001. Cholera still in town; small-pox in two townships; cattle-plague in one township.
Pagun (May 2nd)	007	Total rainfall 082. Health good.
Amoy	181	Total rainfall 203. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Calcutta	Nil	Total rainfall 442. Public health and health of cattle good.
Tongay	"	Total rainfall 150. 244 cases of cholera in town, 104 deaths; slight cattle-plague in one township.
Harada	070	Total rainfall 070. Slight small-pox in town.
Patheingyi	001	Total rainfall 147. Public health and health of cattle good.
Tongay	070	Total rainfall 375. Slight cholera in parts.
Thapantay	022	Total rainfall 004. Public health good; cattle healthy.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera severe in town of Patheingyi, slight in Akyab, Razem, and Tongay districts. Weather hot.		
Assam—(May 6th)		
Gauhati	324 of rain during the week ending 3rd inst. Weather rainy.	Sowing of <i>am</i> nearly finished; prospects good; transplanting of <i>am</i> commenced. General health fair.
Solima	124	State and prospects of crops as last week. Public health fair.
Cox's	303	Weather cool. Planting and sowing of <i>dhacha</i> and <i>musali</i> crops continue. Cattle in the 15 seers per rupee. 5 deaths from cholera reported from Hailchamli.
Dibrugarh	112	Weather seasonable. Prospects of <i>am</i> good; ploughing for <i>am</i> <i>dhacha</i> going on; scarcity of rice prevalent in some mauzas on north bank.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 6th)		
Bangalore	Slight rain, 4.50 in; 4.73, Kolar, 4.40, Tumkur, 0.50.	Prospects still continue uncertain. Cholera in part of Mysore district; public health otherwise generally good. Prices fluctuating.
Mysore	1.23	Growing crops in good condition. Prices of food grain stationary. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad— (May 6th)		
Amroha	Nil	Weather hot, with occasional dust-storms. Ploughing operations 25 per cent. Wheat 22 and rice 20 seers per rupee.
Alwar	"	Weather hot. Preparations for <i>am</i> going on.
Hyderabad	"	Weather hot, with occasional dust-storms. Cholera and a fair amount of small-pox continue to be reported. Cholera has appeared in Akyab and Patheingyi districts, where cholera has appeared. Prices wheat 15, coarse rice 12, white rice 12, yellow <i>parrot</i> and <i>tar</i> 18 seers per rupee in some taluks.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (May 6th)		
Indore ...	<i>Nil</i>	No more cholera in residency. Weather warmer. Prices stationary. Cholera reported from Mhow; sudden outbreak amongst natives, but very few fresh cases.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	"	Health good. Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	"	Weather hot and seasonable. Health good.
Neemuch ...	"	Weather seasonable. Harvest favourable. Slight cholera in cantonments.
Goona ...	"	Health and prospects good. Harvesting over.
Agar ...	"	Prospects good. 16 deaths from cholera in Agar city.
Sehore ...	"	Weather seasonable. Harvest over. Health good.
Nowgong ...	"	Weather hot. Health good. Prices steady.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	"	<i>Rabi</i> crops harvested. Weather hot. Health good.
Rajputana— (May 6th)		
Abu (May 6th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather getting hotter and seasonable.
Sirohi (" 3rd) ...	"	Tanks dry; wells and health good. Weather hot.
Marwar (" 1st) ...	"	Some water in Jodhpore city tanks. Health good. <i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing. Weather partially cloudy, close, and hot. Prices stationary.
Moywar (" 3rd) ...	"	Tanks and wells very good. Health good. Weather seasonable.
Harouti (" 2nd) ...	"	Weather hot. 6 deaths from choleraic diarrhoea in Tonk. Water in Deoli low.
Jhallawar (" 1st) ...	"	Weather hot and seasonable. Health good.
Ajnere (" 5th) ...	"	Small-pox increasing; two cases of cholera.
Jeypore (" ") ...	"	Weather seasonable. Prices stationary. Health good.
Ulwur (" ") ...	"	<i>Kharif</i> preparations commenced. Slight cholera, otherwise health good.
Nepal—(April 30th)		
Katmandu ...	2·86	Weather cooler and more seasonable. Prospects moderate.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 20. }

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. II of 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH APRIL 1884.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH APRIL 1885.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 10TH APRIL 1884.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 10TH APRIL 1885.		Total increase in 1885-86.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R		
	Guaranteed.												
10th Apl. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,22,915	225	608	1,32,918	219	8,50,806	237	3,37,457	216		13,340
10th ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	2,32,123	308	706	3,83,286	543	6,22,500	304	8,74,698	482	2,52,198	
10th ditto	Madras	861	1,29,205	150	861	1,19,005	139	3,68,194	154	3,39,435	158		28,760
10th ditto	South Indian	654	79,925	122	654	81,277	124	2,41,023	136	2,29,214	131		20,809
10th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	10,15,834	697	1,504	9,59,313	638	26,10,694	659	24,43,833	683		1,62,061
10th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	8,41,276	740	461	2,94,594	617	8,75,275	699	7,44,608	628		1,30,672
	TOTAL	4,736	19,21,278	406	4,794	19,61,287	400	50,68,492	394	49,65,025	403		1,03,464
	State.												
10th Apl. 1885	East Indian	1,509	9,43,612	625	1,500	10,74,165	712	24,94,776	607	25,99,875	670	1,15,099	
10th ditto	Eastern Bengal	238	76,587	329	233	70,892	304	2,12,530	336	2,46,880	412	34,350	
10th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,251	46	27	1,248	46	4,072	55	4,425	63	353	
10th ditto	Northern Bengal	239	31,750	133	249	33,120	133	86,561	134	91,547	144	4,986	
10th ditto	Kaunia-Dharia	32	2,800	87	37	2,935	79	7,789	90	7,819	82	30	
10th ditto	Tirhoot	193	18,151	94	226	22,743	101	61,005	116	80,000	155	29,985	
10th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,371	182	57	11,863	208	29,397	100	29,899	204	502	
10th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	14,555	105	240	18,236	73	35,374	95	47,314	74	11,940	
10th ditto	Bildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,176	98	12	1,171	93	2,840	95	2,591	84		219
10th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,119	3,29,937	286	1,120	3,04,800	272	8,92,407	294	7,68,343	267		1,24,064
10th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepur	140	12,553	90	201	27,700	95	53,312	140	62,443	83	9,131	
10th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,333	296	45	17,103	381	41,439	340	39,831	344		1,588
10th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	48,290	324	149	51,579	346	1,34,228	332	1,29,823	339		4,405
10th ditto	British Burma	207	47,891	231	254	46,518	183	1,52,555	272	1,32,529	203		20,026
10th ditto	India	75	8,193	109	75	9,240	123	21,442	105	25,839	134	4,397	
10th ditto	Punjab Northern		(a)			(a)		(b) 50,367	158	(c) 57,918	227	7,551	
10th ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,73,036	262	660	2,30,200	349	3,69,462	207	5,66,743	334	1,97,281	
10th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	51	3,503	69	66	6,971	105	9,944	72	17,906	100	7,962	
10th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit				36	1,236	34			4,588	50	4,588	
10th ditto	Narainganj - Dacca				10	1,698	160			4,530	176	4,530	
10th ditto	Mymensingh				23	484	19			1,024	18	1,024	
10th ditto	Kokilamukh												
	TOTAL	3,877	7,83,486	232	3,810	8,59,749	225	21,64,754	203	23,32,032	213	1,67,278	
	AND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	9,621	36,48,376	379	10,122	38,95,201	385	97,18,023	355	99,96,935	364	1,78,913	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES							45,67,470	167	44,34,621	164		
	NET RECEIPTS							51,50,552	188	54,43,314	200	2,92,762	
	Assisted Companies.												
10th Apl. 1885	Bengal Central	114	5,613	49	126	7,526	00	16,005	53	30,591	93	14,523	
10th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon				67	3,680	56			11,689	68	11,689	
10th ditto	Assam	40	3,760	94	78	3,910	50	8,150	75	15,146	76	6,986	
10th ditto	Southern Mahratta	41	3,574	95	214	14,390	67	10,708	96	35,351	64	24,643	
10th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	73	1,199	16	303	29,450	97	(d) 6,443	34	71,383	92	64,940	
10th ditto	Tarakessur				22	9,501	432			21,228	375	21,228	
	TOTAL	268	14,446	54	810	68,457	85	41,369	57	1,35,388	80	1,44,019	
	Native States.												
10th Apl. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal		(a)			(a)		(e) 50,845	172	(f) 40,129	132		16,716
10th ditto	Jodhpur	19	991	52	64	2,880	45	2,775	54	6,633	41	3,853	
10th ditto	Nizam's	121	23,395	193	121	18,223	151	62,523	191	45,184	145		17,339
10th ditto	Mysore		(a)			(a)		(e) 11,931	80	(f) 12,159	55	228	
10th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala				16	1,267	70			2,934	71	2,934	
	TOTAL	140	24,386	174	201	22,370	111	1,34,374	117	1,07,030	78		27,343

A.B.—As regards the figures in column "Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to date," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.
(a) Return not received.
(b) Receipts for first 5 days of April 1884.

(c) Receipts for first 4 days of April 1885.
(d) Total receipts from 2nd to 10th April 1884.
(e) Ditto ditto 1st to 12th April 1884.
(f) Ditto ditto 1st to 11th April 1885.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.

SIMLA.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 14th May, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE introduced the Bill to amend the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, Sir S. Bayley and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LAHORE TRAMWAYS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT introduced the Bill to authorize the making, and to regulate the working, of Street Tramways in Lahore, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, Mr. Hope and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* in English, and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TARIFF ACT, 1882, EXCISE ACT, 1881, AND BENGAL EXCISE ACT, 1878, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir A. COLVIN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal part of section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, and to amend the Excise Act, 1881, and the Bengal Excise Act, 1878.

MADRAS CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1873, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873. He said:—

"The Government of Madras, on the recommendation of the High Court, has proposed that the Madras Civil Courts Act of 1873 should be so amended

as to enable the Government to confer upon District Judges and District Munsifs the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the value of five hundred rupees, and to remove the doubt whether more than one Munsif can be appointed to exercise jurisdiction in the same local area. The object of the proposed Bill is to give effect to these proposals."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES GOVERNMENT WARDS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the Superintendence of Government Wards in the Central Provinces. He said:—

"At present the law upon this subject in the Central Provinces is in a very uncertain and unsatisfactory condition. The Judicial Commissioner has ruled that nothing calling itself a Court of Wards can be regarded as assuredly having legal existence in the Nagpur district. This ruling affects all the southern districts of the Provinces. Again, it has lately been discovered that there is no satisfactory ground for holding that the Bengal Regulations regarding the Court of Wards have been extended to the Nimâr district; and even in the northern districts, where these Bengal Regulations are in force, the law is not on a satisfactory basis. There are doubts as to the powers possessed by the Courts, and there are a good many points on which it would be well for the Chief Commissioner to be in a position to issue clear and definite instructions to the authorities who have to administer the jurisdiction. The Chief Commissioner has now at his command, in the lately formed Agricultural Department, machinery available for the supervision of estates belonging to Government wards, and, this being so, he has urged that legislation on this subject should not be longer delayed. His suggestion is that legislation should take the form of a chapter which formed part of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Bill when it was originally introduced, but which was afterwards omitted from that Bill because it was considered inexpedient to complicate the measure by adding provisions which were not clearly and closely connected with the main subject-matter of the Bill. We have adopted this suggestion, and the Bill which I am asking for leave to introduce is based upon that omitted chapter, which has been revised and modified after very careful comparison with the law in force on the same subject in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Bengal."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 28th May, 1885.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;

The 15th May, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULES ON THE SUBJECT OF THE RECEIPT OF TESTIMONIALS AND ADDRESSES BY SERVANTS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. ¹⁰
74702.*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 11th May 1885.*

Read—

A letter from the Government of Madras, No. 2167, dated 6th October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of Madras having represented that the existing orders on the subject of the receipt of testimonials and addresses by servants of Government are not altogether clear and precise, the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following Rules in supersession of all previous orders on this matter.

2. The Rules do not apply to the receipt of addresses by the Head of any Government or Administration.

RULES.

1. Save as in these Rules otherwise provided, all servants of Government, covenanted or uncovenanted, are forbidden to receive complimentary or valedictory addresses in any form; or to accept testimonials of any kind; or to attend public meetings, or complimentary entertainments of a formal and public character, held in their honour.

2. The Government views with disfavour all similar manifestations in the case of retired officers, when following immediately upon their retirement from active service, and designed as an acknowledgment of acts done by them while in the service of Government.

3. It is not intended to prohibit such an expression of regard for the private or official character of an officer retiring from service, or leaving his station or district, as is involved in a farewell entertainment supported by his personal friends, even though some of these may be his official subordinates. But it is expected that the proceedings on such occasions will be substantially of a private and informal character.

4. Local Governments and Administrations are authorised to forward to an officer who has left a station or district the resolution of any local public body recording a vote of thanks to him for help and advice afforded during his official connection with the station or district.

5. Medical officers are not prohibited from receiving pecuniary recognition of their services from a community or body of persons which may desire to acknowledge these, but the previous sanction of the Local Government or Administration must be obtained by medical officers before receiving any public complimentary address.

6. The previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained to the relaxation of these Rules in any special case in which the Local Government or Administration may think this desirable.

* Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North Western Provinces
and Oudh.
Punjab.

Central Provinces.
British Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.
Hyderabad.

† Department of Finance
and Commerce.
Foreign Department.
Military Department.

Public Works Department.
Revenue and Agricultural
Department.
Legislative Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations marginally* noted for information and guidance;

that a copy be communicated to all Departments of the Government of India for information; and

that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING 13th MAY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency, and showers have been fairly general in the Mysore State.

In Bombay there was light rain in parts of twelve districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Punjab, and in the Central Provinces rain fell in nearly every district during the week under report. Slight rain is also reported from the Nizam's Territories and the Central India and Rajputana States.

In Bengal good rain has fallen in several districts, and prospects of standing crops have greatly improved, while agricultural operations have been facilitated. Rain was general in Assam.

In Madras agricultural prospects are unchanged, and are unsatisfactory in parts of the Bellary and Anantapur districts, where the standing crops are withering. The harvest outturn has been generally below the average.

In Mysore the season is reported to be drier than usual, but there will be no cause for serious apprehension if the June and July rainfall is regular and plentiful. The cattle are in poor condition from scarcity of fodder and water.

In Bombay and the Central Provinces preparations for the *kharif* crops are going on well. Scarcity of fodder and water continues in parts of Bombay. In the Punjab the *rabi* crops are being harvested, and preparations are in progress for the *kharif* crops. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* harvest has been almost completed, and threshing is going on. Some injury has been caused to grain on threshing-floors by the recent rain.

Agricultural prospects continue generally good in the Berars, the Nizam's Territories, and in the Central India and Rajputana States. Ploughing and sowing continue in Assam.

Except that cholera and small-pox are present to some extent in most provinces, the public health is generally good.

Prices are on the whole generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 14th)		
Bellary ...	22 (average)	Standing crops wet moderately good, but withering in parts; harvest sugarcane and paddy, outturn below average. Two deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	18 (average)	Standing crops good; harvest second crop paddy, outturn below average. Small-pox and cattle-disease exist.
Ganjam ...	12 (average)	166 deaths from cholera.
Kistna ...	13 (average)	Fever and small-pox in parts; 51 deaths from cholera.
Chinglepat (Madras) ...	Nil	Standing crops good under big, but withering under small tanks; harvest wet and dry grain, outturn below average. Small-pox exists, cattle-disease slight.
Coimbatore ...	31 (average)	Standing crops wet doing well, but paddy in two talukas wants water; cotton bud in one taluk; harvest paddy and <i>ragi</i> , outturn about average. Fever exists; 13 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	07 (average)	Standing crops good, except in parts damaged by the late rain and floods, and not flourishing in parts of 3 talukas for want of rain; harvest paddy and gingelly, outturn below average. 45 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	05 (average)	Fever prevalent; 1 death from cholera.
Malabar ...	26 (average)	Rain insufficient for first crop rice; harvest third crop rice. Small-pox prevalent; fever exists; cattle-disease slight; 3 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	170	Harvest second crop rice, outturn below average. Small-pox and fever prevalent in parts; 1 death from choleraic diarrhoea.
Bombay—(May 13th)		
Karachi ...	Jinnah, 2.43; average of 2 other stations 26.	River at Kotri on 10th, 11 feet 9 inches against 7 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Fever in 5 talukas; cattle-disease in 3 talukas; 2 cases of small-pox remaining in Karachi; disease in 30 villages in the district, 37 from cases, 6 deaths, 38 remaining; 6 cases of cholera in Ghorebari, 5 deaths; in Shahbandar 28 cases, 20 deaths, 10 remaining; in Jati 8 cases, 5 deaths. Wheat, red rice and <i>bagri</i> in Karachi 28, 28 and 130; in Jati 22, 44 and 40; in Ghorebari nil, 28 and 30; and in Sujawal 26, 44 and 42 pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain on 7th and 10th 38; Diro Mohabat on 7th 05; Manshabad on 6th and 8th 25.	River at Kotri on 11th, 11 feet 7 inches against 7 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Fever in 6, small-pox in 5, measles in 5, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; cholera at Tando Dago disappeared. Wheat 27, <i>juari</i> 40, <i>bagri</i> 44, white rice 20, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	Nil	Cotton-picking almost completed. Public health good. <i>Bagri</i> 37 and wheat 30 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	04	Health good. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops completed. Extracting of opium juice going on in Kadi division. <i>Bagri</i> 31 and rice 24 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Surat ...	Nil	Rabi harvest nearly completed; cotton-picking continues. Cholera in Surat, Choras, Bantoli, and Jalaj; 48 cases, 24 deaths; cattle-disease in Olplad. <i>Juari</i> 39 and <i>nagli</i> 48 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	"	Rabi crops reaped. Public health generally good; cholera in parts of Nasik, Dindori, and Malegaon, 158 attacks, 96 deaths. Wheat 31½, <i>hajari</i> 37, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	"	Average abnormal temperature 1° cool; vapour in air and wind normal; distant lightning on 12th.
Poona ...	"	Eleven cholera cases in two talukas, 3 fatal. <i>Rajri</i> 33 and <i>juari</i> 42; in Poona <i>hajari</i> 32 and <i>juari</i> 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	"	Ploughing operations continue. Fever in Kopargaum; cholera in Shegaon, 85 attacks, 29 deaths; in Kopargaum 6 attacks, 4 deaths; and in Jamkhed, 4 attacks, 2 deaths. <i>Juari</i> 76 to 48 pounds, and <i>hajari</i> 51 to 36 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur ...	"	<i>Juari</i> 52 pounds 6 tolas and <i>hajari</i> 40 pounds 13 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain in all talukas, except Hubli; Kalghatgi and Gadag, 8.34 and 1.10, respectively; slight in other talukas.	Cotton-picking completed; ground being prepared for early crops. Scarcity of drinking water in six and of fodder in three talukas. Cholera in Dharwar taluka and Mugdol Petha, 26 fatal out of 57 cases; small-pox in three talukas. Rice 24 to 32 and <i>juari</i> 35 to 59 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Nil	Second crop harvest on coast completed. Preparing ground for monsoon crop below and above Ghāt. Fever and small-pox in six talukas, 1 death in Siddapur, and 1 in Yellapur; cholera in Halihal taluka division, 61 cases, 25 deaths. Common rice in Karwar 14 and district average 15 seers per rupee. Weather hot.
Rajkot ...	Showers of rain in Rajkot, Gondal, and Koldasangani.	General health good. Weather warm and cloudy. Small-pox continues in Parbender villages, and small-pox and measles in Nawanganur. <i>Rajri</i> 32 and <i>juari</i> 42 pounds per rupee.
Bengal—(May 18th)		
Chittagong ...	53	Weather seasonable. Winter crops somewhat damaged by late rain; sowing of early paddy commenced. Prices steady. Cholera continues.
Dacca ...	1.84	Harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy nearly finished; cultivation going on; prospects of crops good. Health fair.
24 Pargunnahs (Calcutta) ...	2.58	Ploughing continues. Late rain done much good. Price of rice 13 to 16 seers per rupee. Public health generally good, though sporadic cases of cholera as usual at this season reported from nearly all stations. State of river normal.
Moorsheadabad ...	.77	Weather cloudy and unusually cool; recent rain has been general and done much good. Early paddy being sown and in some places sprouting. More rain wanted. Price of rice 11 to 14 seers per rupee. Cholera decreasing.
Bardwan ...	.46	Recent rain has improved prospects of crops. Rice 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
Rangpore ...	5.51	Sowing of early paddy finished; weeding going on. Cholera reported from some places.
Bhagalpur ...	2.3	Sowing of <i>bhundi</i> paddy continues. Rain has done good to standing crops and facilitated ploughing, but more is wanted. Prices stationary. Health good.
Purneah ...	3.35	Sowing of <i>bhundi</i> crops progressing. Rain has greatly benefited ploughing and sowing. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Rivers low. Health fair.
Patna ...	Nil	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops finished; cutting of <i>cheena</i> begun. Cholera and small-pox prevail in certain places.
Murbhanga ...	3.02	Late rain has facilitated agricultural operations. Prices stationary. Health good.
Hazratibagh ...	1.09	Weather clear and hot. Ploughing for ensuing crops continues; mango crop very poor this year, was considerably damaged by recent hail. Health generally good.
Cuttack ...	1.64	Weather variable. Lands being tilled for <i>sarad</i> paddy; sowing in places begun. Price of rice rising. Health generally good.
Midnapur ...	4.70	Weather cool. Land being cultivated; <i>boro</i> paddy being reaped with average outturn.
Ehoolna ...	Not stated; rain, thunderstorms, and wind almost every evening.	Weather dull. Cultivation for early and late paddy progressing. Price of rice inclined to rise. Health good.
Dinapore ...	Not stated; ample rain throughout district.	Cultivation continues. Average price of rice 15 seers per rupee. Sporadic cases of cholera reported from the south.
Pubna (Serajganj) ...	2.52	Prospects of crops fair. Price of rice slightly lower. Cholera almost disappeared.
Gya ...	Not stated; slight rain fell in several parts.	Weather temperature much reduced. Sugarcane doing well; lands being prepared. Prices stationary. Health normal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad—(May 13th)		
Amraoti ...	Nil	Weather hot. <i>Kharif</i> preparations continue. Wheat 22 and <i>juari</i> 25 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	0.02	Weather very warm. Preparations of land for <i>kharif</i> in progress.
Hyderabad ...		Crops in Asfnagar taluk damaged to some extent by hail. General health fair, except in Shahabad taluk, where cholera continues.
		Prices—wheat 11½, coarse rice 12½, white <i>juari</i> 19½, yellow <i>juari</i> 23, and tur 18 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(May 13th)		
Indore ...	Nil	Weather rather cloudy. No more cholera in Residency; cholera still continues in Mhow, but less severe.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	0.73	Health good.
Sutna ...	Nil	Weather abnormal; frequent thunderstorms and cold wind. Health good. Prospects favourable.
Neemuch ...	0.10	Weather warm. A few cases of cholera.
Goma ...	Slight showers of rain	Health and prospects good.
Agar ...	Nil	High winds from the west. Prospects good. Cholera continues at Ujjain and Mehidpur.
Sohora ...	"	Weather and health good.
Nowgong ...	"	Weather cloudy and hot. Health good. Prices stationary.
Rajputana—(May 13th)		
Abu (May 13th)	Rain last night .75	Weather cloudy and stormy.
Sirohi (" 10th)	0.10	Tanks dry; wells and health good. Weather cool, two days cloudy.
Marwar (" 8th)	0.08	Some water in Jodhpur city tanks. Health good. Weather cloudy, with strong winds. Prices rising.
Meywar (" 10th)	0.39	Tanks and wells very good. Health good. Weather cool.
Haroti (" 9th)	Deoli, 0.24; Tonk 0.23	High winds and dust storms. Outturn of grain and opium crop average. 41 registered fatal cases of cholera in Tonk during week.
Jhallawar (" 8th)	Slight showers of rain	Weather hot and sultry. Some cholera in Patan city and two districts.
Ajmere (" 12th)	1.0	Cholera increasing in town. Small-pox prevalent in district.
Jeypore (" ")	0.10	Weather cloudy. Prices stationary. Two cases of cholera in Jeypore, otherwise health normal.
Ulwar (" ")	0.87 (average)	Weather cloudy. Health good. Wheat 22, barley 29, <i>bajri</i> 28, <i>juari</i> 37, and grain 31 seers per rupee.
Nepal—(May 7th)		
Katmandu ...	1.70	Weather seasonable and cool. Prospects fair.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 21. }

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

[illegible]

• The retail prices of oil in the interior ranged from 14.1 to 18.0 cents per rupee.

IN INDIA.
NCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1885.

SKINS OF 40 TOLAHS.

Gram.										Firewood.						Salt.										DISTRICTS.										PROVINCES.
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† In common use.

to the subscribers the retail price of salt per catty was — 1 anna 10 paise and Contal 11 anna.
 to the subscribers the retail price of salt per catty was — 1 anna 10 paise and Contal 11 anna.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

QUANTITIES PER RUN

DISTRICTS.

Wheat.

Barley.

Rice (best sort).

Rice (common).

Great Millet
(Cholum, Jowar),
Holcus Sorghum.

Burmah Millet
(Cumbao, Bajra),
Pennisetia Spina.

Present fortnight.

Past fortnight.

Corresponding fort-
night of 1894.

Present fortnight.

Past fortnight.

Corresponding fort-
night of 1894.

Present fortnight.

Past fortnight.

Corresponding fort-
night of 1894.

Present fortnight.

Past fortnight.

Corresponding fort-
night of 1894.

Present fortnight.

Past fortnight.

Corresponding fort-
night of 1894.

Present fortnight.

Past fortnight.

Corresponding fort-

Central Districts.

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Calcutta	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	7 8	8 4	8 0	10 0	11 6	13 0	11 10	11 10	19 0	18 8	18 0	14		
24 Pargunnahs	16 0	16 0	14 4	20 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	17 8	17 1
Nuddea	17 4	18 12	16 12	22 15	24 0	23 15	11 6	13 6	12 6	12 0	13 14	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	15 4	13 4	16 0	...	...	...	13 4	10 4	13 0	14 4	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meershedabad	18 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	10 8	13 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore	18 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	13 5	13 0	16 0	15 8	14 4	16 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry	18 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	12 6	...	11 4	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpore	22 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	13 4	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fogra	15 0	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	12 0	9 12	15 0	16 6	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palna	21 0	24 0	24 6	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	14 10	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Eastern Districts.

	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Patna	16 0	21 0	17 0	28 0	32 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	18 0	17 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buxardpore	16 0	16 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 4	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	12 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasikelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippurah	14 8	15 3	14 10	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	13 8	18 3	18 4	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	11 6	13 14	13 6	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tippurah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Behar.

	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Patna	21 0	21 0	22 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	17 8	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	18 8	19 8	17 0	24 0	24 0	21 8	8 8	9 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	21 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	24 0	29 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	24		

Darbhanga.

	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Darbhanga	16 8	16 8	16 0	20 15	22 0	...	8 14	9 14	10 3	12 3	12 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpore	18 0	19 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	20 0	11 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barua	18 8	19 0	17 0	25 8	27 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	27 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...
Chumpran	18 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	13 8	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	21 0	21 0	18 14	21 4	27 5	21 0	10 8	10 8	11 9	13 9	13 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Bhagalpur.

	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bhagalpur	19 9	19 9	18 11	24 4	26 8	21 7	11 6	12 0	12 0	13 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhab	20 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	16 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Pargunnahs	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Orissa.

	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Cuttack	15 12	21 0	19 11	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	13 3	18 6	17 1	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	15 13	17 1	13 3	...	...	...	15 13	13 2	15 13	21 0	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	15 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	23 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHOTA NAGPORE.

South-Western Frontier
Agency.

	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Haridwar	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitragunga	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samalpur	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samalpur	17 0	17 0	14 8	...	20 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 4	19 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROVINCE.

Wheat—continued.

- Price of common rice ranges in the interior from 21 to 26-5 cents per rupee.
 f In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Barnat and Bhumilhat 13 cents, Barabpore 12-12 cents, and Dum-Dum 12 cents.
 g In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Khandua 13 cents, Manaspur 10-14 cents, Choudhaga 11-8 cents, and Manasgaat 12-14 cents.
 h In the subdivisions of Balasore and against the retail price of salt was 11 cents per rupee.
 i In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jenpita 12 cents, Manasgaat 10-12 cents, Narali 13 cents and Dongong 13 cents.
 j In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalaga 10 cents, Jankipore 11-12 cents, and Kandi 12 cents.
 k In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Khandua 12 cents, Manasgaat 11-12 cents, and Kandi 12 cents.
 l The retail price of salt in Barabpore was 12 cents per rupee.
 m The retail price of salt in Barabpore was 12 cents per rupee.
 n In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manasgaat 11 cents, Manasgaat 12 cents, Manasgaat 12-16 cents.
 o In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manasgaat 12 cents, Manasgaat 12 cents, Manasgaat 12-16 cents.
 p In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manasgaat 12 cents, Manasgaat 12 cents, Manasgaat 12-16 cents.
 q In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manasgaat 12 cents, Manasgaat 12 cents, Manasgaat 12-16 cents.
 r The retail price of salt at Dum-Dum was 10 cents per rupee.

TERS OF 80 TOLANS.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

a In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 9 to 12-4 coers per rupee.
 b The retail price of salt in Mahammarah 13 coers per rupee and in Chaudpur 12-0 coers.
 c In the sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Aurangabad 11-12 coers, Nowada 10 coers, and Jehanabad 12 coers.
 d In the sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buzar 12 coers, Cassamur 11-8 coers, and Bhamburda 11-12 coers.
 e In the sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ajapore 11 coers, and Madhubani 12 coers.
 f In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 13 coers per rupee.
 g In the sub-division the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 13 coers per rupee.
 h In the sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Begusarai 11 coers and Jamal 12 coers.
 i In the sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 coers, Madhupur 10-8 coers, and Supur 11 coers.
 j In the retail price of salt at it Jugal was 12 coers per rupee.
 k In the retail price of salt at Khatwa was 10 coers, and at Khatwa 10 coers, and at Khatwa 10 coers.
 l The retail price of salt at Chattr was 10 coers per rupee and at Chattr 12 coers.
 m The retail price of salt at Chattr was 10 coers per rupee and at Chattr 12 coers.
 n The retail price of salt at Chattr was 10 coers per rupee and at Chattr 12 coers.
 o The retail price of salt at Chattr was 10 coers per rupee and at Chattr 12 coers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Oxylum, Jawar), Holcus Sorghum.			Rajmash (Cumin), Panicum.			
		Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	
Assam.	Sylhet	11	0	10	0	13	4	...	...	12	13	12	0	11	4	18	12	19	0
	Cocher	10	0	11	8	10	10	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	10	15	0	17	9
	Goalpara	20	0	20	0	20	0	...	...	8	0	8	0	1	0	13	0	13	0
	Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	8	0	12	0	11	0
	Kamrup	16	0	16	0	15	8	...	...	10	0	10	0	12	0	16	0	16	8
	Darrang	9	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	7	0	8	0	11	0	10	0
	Nowgong	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	5	8	5	8	10	8	12	0	13	0
	Shikhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	8	0	8	0	14	0	15	0
	Lakhimpur	9	0	7	8	9	0	...	...	11	0	7	8	8	0	13	0	11	0
	Khasi & Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	9	0	7	0	12	0	10	0
N. W. Provinces.	Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	4	0	4	0	8	0	8	0
	Dehra Dun	22	0	22	0	18	0	27	0	7	0	7	0	6	8	12	8	12	8	
	Saharanpur	23	10	24	11	20	7	32	4	8	9	8	9	7	8	12	8	12	8	
	Muzaffarnagar	23	10	24	6	19	12	35	5	6	9	6	9	6	9	15	6	15	6	
	Meerut	22	8	22	0	20	0	37	0	6	8	6	8	6	8	14	0	15	0	
	Bohawal	26	4	23	4	21	12	37	8	7	0	7	0	6	0	10	12	10	8	
	Aligarh	23	0	20	4	19	0	35	0	5	8	5	8	6	0	14	8	14	8	
	Kanun	16	0	14	8	13	0	15	0	11	0	10	0	9	0	12	0	12	0	
	Gorakhpur	14	0	15	0	13	8	18	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	11	0	11	0	
	Bijnor	24	8	20	13	18	9	37	2	13	8	13	8	9	9	15	3	15	3	
O. P. Provinces.	Moradabad	25	8	24	0	20	15	38	0	9	0	9	2	8	12	15	0	15	0	
	Rudhan	27	0	27	0	21	14	42	0	6	0	6	0	9	3	18	0	19	0	
	Barilly	26	0	24	6	20	10	35	0	6	4	6	4	5	0	14	6	15	0	
	Shahjahanpur	25	8	25	0	24	8	45	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	18	0	20	0	
	Tarai Pergunnahs	26	12	23	2	21	14	56	4	8	12	8	12	8	12	16	4	16	4	
	Muttra	22	8	20	0	18	12	33	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	15	8	15	8	
	Agra	21	8	19	8	18	8	31	8	5	0	5	0	5	0	10	0	11	0	
	Farrukhabad	23	4	22	0	21	8	34	8	4	0	4	0	4	0	9	0	9	0	
	Mainpuri	23	8	23	0	20	8	26	12	6	0	6	0	6	0	15	4	15	4	
	Etawah	23	0	22	8	22	8	37	0	7	11	7	11	7	11	16	0	16	0	
Bihar.	Etah	23	0	22	8	22	8	37	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	11	0	11	0	
	Jehan	27	0	24	0	22	0	28	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	11	0	11	0	
	Jhansi	28	0	29	14	22	8	39	11	7	0	7	0	7	0	17	0	17	0	
	Lalitpur	29	4	33	4	25	12	40	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	14	0	15	0	
	Cannore	23	8	23	0	22	8	33	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	16	0	16	0	
	Fatehpur	22	0	21	8	17	8	31	8	10	0	10	0	9	0	18	0	18	0	
	Banda	26	0	26	0	26	0	28	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	16	0	16	0	
	Allahabad	22	4	22	0	19	8	30	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	15	4	15	4	
	Hamirpur	25	6	24	14	24	11	26	5	11	4	10	2	8	12	15	12	15	12	
	Jaunpur	21	10	21	10	21	8	30	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	14	0	14	0	
G. P. Provinces.	Gorakhpur	22	8	22	8	30	11	28	5	14	6	13	3	12	9	17	1	17	1	
	Basti	26	0	24	0	20	0	35	0	9	12	10	0	9	0	16	0	16	0	
	Arangpur	20	10	20	10	19	3	30	4	10	5	10	5	10	5	13	4	13	4	
	Mirzapur	20	0	19	0	17	0	24	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	14	0	14	0	
	Benares	19	8	19	4	18	7	25	8	24	11	10	0	8	11	13	9	13	9	
	Ghazipur	20	9	18	10	19	5	27	0	6	7	7	14	14	14	14	11	9	...	
	Bah	19	4	18	10	18	10	25	12	24	6	14	2	9	0	15	8	15	8	
	Patna	24	0	19	12	21	8	37	12	8	12	8	12	8	10	0	16	4	16	4
	Almora	No return received																		
	Saltanpur	26	0	26	0	23	0	36	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	19	0	19	0	
U. P. Provinces.	Farrukhabad	26	5	26	5	22	8	35	5	17	2	17	5	13	12	18	13	19	0	
	Fyzabad	22	0	22	0	20	0	29	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	
	Kheri	26	8	26	12	22	0	38	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	18	0	18	0	
	Lucknow	22	12	23	0	21	12	32	10	6	0	6	0	6	0	16	0	16	0	
	Jaunpur	22	8	22	8	23	0	29	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	14	0	14	0	
	Bahen	25	0	23	0	20	0	36	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	20	0	21	0	
	Ka. Bareilly	24	0	25	8	22	0	35	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	0	19	0
	Sitapur	24	12	24	8	24	0	33	12	8	0	8	0	8	0	18	12	19	0	
	Gonda	25	10	24	8	23	4	35	0	15	6	15	6	12	8	18	0	18	0	
	Hardoi	23	8	25	0	22	0	32	0	10	0	10	0	8	0	17	0	17	0	
Bengal.	Hardoi	24	0	24	0	23	0	38	0	6	0	6	0	5	10	14	0	14	0	
	Bhawal	24	0	22	0	18	0	43	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0
	Lahore	24	0	21	0	19	0	40	0	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	8	0
	Gurgaon	No return received																		
	Palla	22	0	22	0	19	0	35	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0
	Kanail	25	0	23	0	21	0	40	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0
	Unbala	23	0	27	0	22	0	34	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	16	0
	Shula	17	0	17	0	16	0	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	10	0
	Kangra	21	0	21	0	18	0	30	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	16	0
	Rohtakpur	29	0	29	0	24	0	40	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0
Punjab.	Rohtakpur	28	0	29	0	26	0	44	0	8	0	8	0	
	Ludhiana	28	0	29	0	26	0	44	0	12	0	12	0	

OF 80 TOLANS.

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PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER																							
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chholun, Jowari, Hajira, Sorghum).			Bajra (Luhari, Jowari, Ponichan).								
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—continued.	Ferozepore	34 0	35 0	23 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	35 0	34 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mooltan	18 0	19 0	18 0	27 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhang	21 0	21 0	22 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Montgomery	20 0	21 0	20 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lahore	24 0	23 0	25 0	47 0	35 0	41 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar	27 0	28 0	26 0	40 0	39 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	30 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurdaspur	28 0	31 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujranwala	27 0	26 0	26 0	42 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sialkot	28 0	28 0	26 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrat	30 0	31 0	30 0	60 0	55 0	50 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	47 0	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rawalpindi	29 0	27 0	33 0	47 0	46 0	40 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum	28 0	27 0	28 0	44 0	34 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	35 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahpur	26 0	25 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	19 0	19 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ghazi Khan	19 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	31 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ismail Khan	24 0	25 0	21 0	27 0	40 0	43 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	29 0	35 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bannu	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kohat	32 0	31 0	24 0	66 0	63 0	46 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Peshawar	27 0	26 0	27 0	51 0	46 0	48 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hazira	32 0	32 0	29 0	44 0	42 0	42 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Raigarh	30 7	34 12	28 8	...	...	...	13 3	13 12	10 0	14 6	14 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	34 5	34 4	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 4	12 0	18 7	18 7	15 8	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	22 0	23 0	23 12	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	25 0	25 0	31 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	22 6	23 9	25 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 13	12 0	17 15	17 15	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	20 3	19 3	21 0	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	9 8	17 3	16 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	4 8	12 0	12 0	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimr	23 4	25 10	30 10	...	...	...	...	4 8	12 9	15 4	15 4	16 0	27 6	13 18	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	31 8	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 1	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	28 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	21 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	9 8	14 0	16 0	14 0	25 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha	22 13	26 10	24 0	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 0	14 8	14 9	14 0	32 0	33 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	27 8	27 8	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	27 12	29 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 1	13 3	14 0	...	22 15	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hingoli	27 8	27 9	23 0	...	...	...	16 3	23 7	14 0	24 5	29 3	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naigar	36 0	40 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 3	23 7	14 0	24 5	29 3	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	53 4	52 4	34 0	...	...	...	23 5	21 10	23 11	31 5	31 15	50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bambalpur	26 4	29 4	34 8	...	...	...	22 12	23 12	25 4	28 0	29 12	52 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar & Orissa.	Arakan Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 8	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	16 2	16 11	11 12	17 3	18 3	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	No return received			...	...	...	22 14	22 14	17 2	26 12	28 13	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyaukse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandaway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	16 10	11 4	16 10	18 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon Town	20 9	20 9	15 15	...	...	...	8 9	9 14	7 9	12 1	13 6	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	7 2	17 13	14 9	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	12 3	17 3	16 12	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trome	17 2	17 2	16 8	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	11 12	17 15	17 5	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	10 4	16 10	16 10	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 6	17 7	17 7	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hennada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	10 8	16 9	16 9	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmye	20 1	20 1	9 15	...	...	...	13 12	14 9	12 6	21 0	21 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	14 9	14 9	18 14	20 8	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	12 13	12 13	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	10 10	13 13	13 7	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chawnggyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baloon	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad & adjacent Districts.	Secunderabad	16 5	16 12	15 8	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 14	11 11	12 3	10 3	0	116	13 17	13 17	13 17	13 17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum	18 1	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	9 0	9 10	8 11	10 15	11 0													

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1885—continued.

BEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PUNJAB—continued.																PROVINCE.	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																	BRITISH BURMA.
HYDRABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.																	
PUNJAB—continued.																	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																BRITISH BURMA.	
HYDRABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.																	
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PUNJAB—continued.																	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																BRITISH BURMA.	
HYDRABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.																	
PUNJAB—continued.																	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																BRITISH BURMA.	

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.									Barley.									Rice (best sort).									Rice (common).									Great Millar (Chauran, Jamar), Hotea Bergum.			Bulrush Millar (Camos), Bama, Pencilana Sp.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1884.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1884.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1884.			Present fortnight.			Past Fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1884.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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MYSORE.	Bangalore	10	8	11	2	12	0	11	12	12	0	13	0	8	14	8	10	10	3	9	14	9	8	11	3	23	0	22	9	25	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Kolar	13	0	13	...	14	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	10	8	10	0	13	0	11	0	11	0	14	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	Tunkur	10	0	10	0	10	8	10	8	10	8	11	14	11	4	11	4	12	14																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Mysore	12	10	12	10	14	11	14	11	14	11	12	10	12	10	12	10	15	12	15	12	16	13	23	1	23	1	42	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Shimoga	12	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	16	0	16	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	20	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	Kadur	9	6	9	2	8	12	9	14	9	10	9	14	13	9	13	2	14	0	16	6	16	2	19	6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
COORG.	Coorg	19	0	18	8	17	0	27	0	28	0	23	8	6	0	6	0	6	0	9	0	9	8	8	0	23	0	34	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1885—concluded.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Grain.												Firewood.												Salt.												Districts.	Provinces.																																				
Present fortnight.												Past fortnight.												Corresponding fortnight of 1884.														Wholesale.												Retail.																							
Present fortnight.												Past fortnight.												Corresponding fortnight of 1884.														Present fortnight.												Past fortnight.												Corresponding fortnight of 1884.											
S. Ch. S. Ch.																																																																									

* Ten pies per bundle.

† Eight pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF PASL RADI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES IN 1886, UP TO 31st MARCH 1886.

[illegible]

The following areas under kharif crops were also irrigated to end of March 1885:—

Comps.	Meers:	By appt. A chair	A ph. rector	Secy	Mazd.	Res. by Philant	Total	Abstract.	Across
Sugarcane	4,163	1,023	•	2,884	2,774	2,082	14,291	Indischeche Olf. farm, various (Canal).	5,771
Indigo	562	2,029	384	9	69	•	2,094	Eastern Japan Canal.	10,887
Orange and grape	67	65	•	42	•	•	217	Hollandland Canal	3,068

III. W. CONDUITT,

NATURE OF TRAFFIC.	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.						REMARKS.
	Up.		Down.		Total Up and Down.		
	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	
Grains—							
Wheat . . . . .	.	.	3,023	.	2,023	.	
Gram . . . . .	.	.	6,670	.	6,670	.	
Rice . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Paddy or dihan . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bajra or mixed grain . . . . .	.	.	275	.	275	.	
Oil—							
Urd . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mung . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arhar . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Masuri . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Juar . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bajra . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maize or Indian-corn . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barley . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total . . . . .	.	.	9,568	.	9,568	.	
Cotton . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oil-seeds . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salt . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Metals . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Building materials	25,625	.	425	.	26,050	.	
Miscellaneous goods . . . . .	.	.	28,239	.	28,239	.	
Firewood . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bamboos . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Timber—							
Poles and unsquared timber . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Karis and squared timber . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Logs . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous timber . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Live-stock . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL	25,625	.	38,232	.	63,857	.	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	12,920	.	14,007	.	26,927	.	
INCREASE	12,705	.	24,225	.	36,930	.	
DECREASE . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.

Particulars.	AGRA CANAL.	
	1886.	1887.
	Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos from mules, &c.	2,346	899
Value of goods	888,331	114,471
Number of passengers	110,746	60,570
	1	3

Particulars.	AREA CANAL.	
	1886.	1894.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	2,316	999
Ton mileage	288,351	114,671
Value of goods	110,945	61,570
Number of passengers	1	2

ALLAHABAD,
The 20th April 1885.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1885.

	UPPER GANGES CANAL.						LOWER GANGES CANAL.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.						REMARKS.						
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.			PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.			PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.			PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.			PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF THROUGH TRAFFIC.			PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF THROUGH TRAFFIC.									
	Up.	Down.	Total up and down.	Up.	Down.	Total up and down.	Up.	Down.	Total up and down.	Up.	Down.	Total up and down.	Up.	Down.	Total up and down.	Up.	Down.	Total up and down.							
GRAINS.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	
Wheat	6,984		13,164		602	602			602									6,984							
Gram	788		788		87	87			87									875							
Rice																		1,185							
Paddy or dhán																									
Bejbar or mixed grain																									
Oil	267		267															458							
Mustard																									
Arhar	933		933															2,441							
Maadri																		77							
Jár																									
Báira																									
Maize or Indian-corn																									
Barley																									
TOTAL	8,972		15,162		602	602			749				2,961					12,020							
Cotton																									
Oil-seeds	101		101																						
Salt	478		478																						
Metals	43,689		43,689		1,350	1,350							1,270					44,910							
Building materials.	31,592		124,940		181,388	181,388							3,445					17,015							
Miscellaneous goods	1,923		4,685		3,713	3,713							259					5,374							
Firewood	5,687		35,829		19,435	19,435							981					19,381							
Bamboos	1,621		13,104		670	670												1,621							
Poles and un-squared timber.	113	150	2,635		273	273												113							
Karis and squared timber.																									
Logs	370	18	490															370							
Miscellaneous timber			529																						
Live-stock																									
GRAND TOTAL	94,397	156,073	250,470	277,010	120,131	13,673	260,107	13,673	8,951	981	29,404	38,355	6,397	3124	33,569	366,998	263,511	578,022	297,080						
TOTAL DURING CORR- SPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	108,600	546	312,366	632,688	74,915	9,266	1,774,112	9,340	1,986				14,399		620	252,838	641,408	2,102,268	642,028						
INCREASE		7,147			88,624				6,966	981	16,999	5,416	23,985	6,367	32,949	112,770									
DECREASE	13,203																								
	29,043		387,720	61,896	355,675	1,574,839	74											1,537,016							
Particulars.																									
Upper Ganges Canal (local).						Lower Ganges Canal (local).						Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).						Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.							
1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.		
11,476	9,204	65,222	10,625	529	1,479	77,226	21,234	11,476	9,204	65,222	10,625	529	1,479	77,226	21,234	11,476	9,204	65,222	10,625	529	1,479	77,226	21,234		
687,401	439,545	206,729	71,517	112,076	368,824	872,679	867,910	687,401	439,545	206,729	71,517	112,076	368,824	872,679	867,910	687,401	439,545	206,729	71,517	112,076	368,824	872,679	867,910		
1,611,350	2,853,473	59,057	46,072	60,000	2,301,505	6,443,622	6,700,066	1,611,350	2,853,473	59,057	46,072	60,000	2,301,505	6,443,622	6,700,066	1,611,350	2,853,473	59,057	46,072	60,000	2,301,505	6,443,622	6,700,066		
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos																									
Ton mileage																									

H. W. CONDUITT,

H. W. CONDUITT,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. III of 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Date Return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH APRIL 1884.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH APRIL 1885.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 26TH APRIL 1884.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 26TH APRIL 1885.		Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R		
Guaranteed.													
5th Apl. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,44,954	265	608	1,34,966	321	4,95,761	244	4,72,423	218		23,338
5th ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	3,36,528	314	708	3,40,577	491	8,59,028	307	13,21,283	484	3,62,255	
5th ditto	Madras	861	1,41,589	164	861	1,42,204	165	5,49,783	169	4,1,639	157		28,144
5th ditto	South Indian	654	79,164	121	654	89,121	136	3,20,187	132	3,06,385	132		10,802
2nd May 1885	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	9,24,300	632	1,504	10,78,026	717	36,01,994	666	35,30,987	657		74,907
5th Apl. 1885	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,43,467	745	461	3,23,065	701	12,18,742	712	10,78,611	655		1,40,131
	TOTAL	4,735	19,40,002	410	4,794	21,13,959	441	70,08,495	399	70,93,359	414	84,863	
State.													
2nd May 1885	East Indian	1,509	9,97,672	661	1,509	10,44,989	692	24,82,448	621	26,44,764	676	1,62,316	
5th Apl. 1885	Eastern Bengal	233	93,005	356	233	78,621	337	2,95,535	342	3,25,501	391	29,966	
5th ditto	Nulhati	27	1,432	53	27	1,350	50	5,504	55	5,775	60	271	
5th ditto	Northern Bengal	239	48,358	202	249	46,500	187	1,34,919	153	1,38,047	166	3,128	
5th ditto	Kaunia-Dharia	32	2,623	82	37	2,819	76	10,412	88	10,638	81	226	
5th ditto	Tirhoot	193	19,693	102	226	26,705	118	80,697	113	1,16,495	144	35,998	
2nd May 1885	Patna-Gya.	57	9,129	160	67	11,174	196	24,526	181	41,073	201	2,547	
5th Apl. 1885	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	12,879	93	240	17,600	71	48,253	94	64,914	73	16,661	
2nd May 1885	Bildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,519	127	12	1,366	111	4,359	96	3,927	92		432
5th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,259	3,32,224	244	1,411	3,47,000	246	12,77,943	273	11,83,510	235		94,433
5th Apl. 1885	Wardha Coal	45	16,503	376	45	13,248	294	58,372	349	54,129	291		6,243
5th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	48,466	325	149	62,146	417	1,82,694	330	1,91,909	361	9,275	
5th ditto	British Burma	207	49,301	239	254	52,722	204	2,02,056	263	1,85,251	204		16,805
2nd May 1885	Sindia	75	7,827	104	75	9,579	128	22,263	105	35,418	133	6,149	
5th Apl. 1885	Punjab Northern	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c) 50,367	158	(d) 57,918	227	7,551	
5th ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,57,382	239	660	2,76,700	419	5,29,551	216	8,50,751	391	3,21,200	
5th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	51	3,203	63	66	5,663	86	13,147	69	23,569	100	10,322	
5th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit					(b)				(e) 4,589	50	4,589	
5th ditto	Narainganj-Dacca												
5th ditto	Mymensingh				10	1,859	186			6,389	179	6,389	
5th ditto	Kokilamukh				23	183	8			1,207	15	1,207	
	TOTAL	3,377	7,94,694	235	3,783	9,55,205	252	29,61,604	200	33,00,269	216	3,38,665	
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
		9,631	27,32,368	368	10,086	41,14,053	408	1,34,52,547	359	1,40,38,391	371	5,85,844	
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES													
								63,22,697	169	63,17,276	167		
NET RECEIPTS													
								71,29,850	190	77,21,115	204	5,91,265	
Assisted Companies.													
5th Apl. 1885	Bengal Central	122	6,336	51	126	8,687	69	23,804	53	39,278	88	16,974	
5th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon					(b)				(f) 11,689	68	11,689	
5th ditto	Annam	40	3,129	73	78	4,179	54	11,279	76	19,324	69	8,045	
5th ditto	Southern Mahratta	41	2,692	64	214	12,609	69	12,936	85	47,951	63	35,015	
5th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	73	940	13	303	24,720	82	(f) 7,392	28	96,103	89	88,711	
2nd May 1885	Tankosur				23	4,908	226			26,196	333	26,196	
	TOTAL	276	12,006	47	743	55,163	71	59,911	53	2,40,541	83	1,86,630	
Native States.													
5th Apl. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	26,364	188	193	28,805	149	1,33,023	184	91,865	133		40,156
5th May 1885	Jodhpur	19	1,131	59	64	3,800	59	3,006	55	10,433	46	6,527	
5th Apl. 1885	Nizam's	121	23,102	191	121	30,747	254	85,925	191	75,931	176		9,994
5th ditto	Mysore		(b)			(b)		(g) 17,939	76	(h) 18,534	52	8,965	
5th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala				16	1,046	65			3,980	70	3,980	
	TOTAL	233	60,601	182	394	64,398	183	2,39,853	154	2,01,043	105		38,810

A.B.—As regards the figures in column "Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to date," assisted figures have been availed of as far as possible.
(a) In India (Bewar) Forts and State Railway.
(b) Income not received.
(c) Receipts for first 3 days of April 1884.

(d) Receipts for first 4 days of April 1885.
(e) Total receipts from 1st to 18th April 1885.
(f) Ditto ditto 2nd to 20th April 1884.
(g) Ditto ditto 1st to 10th April 1884.

SIMLA,

The 24th May 1885.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1895-96, and of the fourteen preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.										TOTAL BARRIS INDIA.										YEAR.	
	BOMBAY.					SINDH.					MADRAS.					BARRIS BOMBAY.						
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.						
1871-72.	92	5,56	1,70	8,18	89	2,13	49	3,51	10	5	11	26	26	1,02	1,65	2,93	10	40	3,98	4,48	7,93	1871-72.
1872-73.	96	5,33	2,04	8,33	44	3,05	53	4,08	5	8	37	50	32	1,19	1,43	2,94	35	47	4,00	4,82	8,97	1872-73.
1873-74.	86	4,63	1,27	6,74	44	2,46	46	3,36	6	3	13	31	40	93	1,24	2,56	37	46	6,31	7,14	9,40	1873-74.
1874-75.	86	5,04	1,26	7,16	50	1,65	50	2,66	10	3	10	33	23	1,24	98	2,43	28	67	4,69	5,74	7,53	1874-75.
1875-76.	98	7,18	1,58	9,74	66	2,79	1,10	4,55	15	13	33	59	31	1,24	1,22	2,77	39	40	7,12	7,91	11,34	1875-76.
1876-77.	1,06	5,65	63	7,34	55	2,83	17	3,55	10	3	6	17	48	1,03	63	2,13	43	40	4,83	5,76	6,34	1876-77.
1877-78.	1,19	5,61	1,13	7,93	92	4,11	20	5,23	24	8	7	39	57	81	21	1,59	52	51	4,64	5,67	6,25	1877-78.
1878-79.	1,16	6,43	84	8,43	83	4,27	28	5,37	23	5	4	31	57	69	44	1,30	90	66	5,13	6,68	6,73	1878-79.
1879-80.	90	6,13	76	7,79	1,01	3,47	27	4,75	21	4	4	29	40	71	37	1,43	78	48	6,74	7,95	8,16	1879-80.
1880-81.	1,27	4,42	50	6,19	97	4,35	29	5,61	51	7	4	63	49	92	98	2,33	53	62	5,94	7,08	7,69	1880-81.
1881-82.	1,19	4,00	71	6,50	96	3,78	25	5,06	58	9	6	73	39	81	84	2,04	74	73	5,83	7,30	7,79	1881-82.
1882-83.	1,24	—2*	71	1,93	1,01	—24*	29	1,06	96	...	9	45	30	...	43	83	86	2	7,75	8,00	9,27	1882-83.
1883-84.	1,25	—1*	1,00	2,84	1,06	5	15	1,25	53	...	6	69	46	...	57	1,03	87	1	7,89	8,77	10,37	1883-84.
1884-85.	1,13	5	75	1,93	1,09	7	37	1,43	42	2	8	52	34	2	77	1,13	83	3	6,55	7,41	8,42	1884-85.
1885-86.	99	—1*	1,20	2,16	1,04	7	10	1,21	37	...	9	46	39	...	22	61	66	2	7,63	8,31	9,24	1885-86.

* The amount returned is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH:
Calcutta, 18th May 1885.

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20th MAY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has again fallen throughout the Madras Presidency, but, except in the Ganjam and Kistna districts, the falls were too light to be of much benefit to the crops, which still want rain in some districts. No rain has fallen in Mysore, where prospects remain unaltered. Want of pasturage for cattle continues to be felt. In Bombay slight rain fell in 13 districts; rain has fallen also in the Punjab generally, and in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces. In Bengal proper and Assam good rain has fallen generally. Rain was also general throughout the Central India and Rajputana States, and prospects continue good.

Agricultural prospects remain unaltered in Madras. The *rabi* harvest has been completed in the Central Provinces, and is approaching completion in Bombay, the Nizam's Territories, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab. *Kharif* operations are in general progress throughout these Provinces and the Berars. The recent rain has much improved the prospects of the standing crops in Bengal, and has facilitated agricultural operations. Early paddy and jute are being sown in many districts, and harvesting of *boro* paddy continues. Ploughing and sowing continue in Assam; and tea is reported to be doing well in Cachar.

Cholera, small-pox, and fever are reported to a greater or less extent from most Provinces.

Prices are fluctuating in the Punjab; elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 20th)		
Bellary ...	·08 (average)	Standing crops wet moderately good, but withering in parts; harvest paddy, yield average. Small-pox exists; one death from cholera.
Kurnool ...	·20 (")	Standing crops good; harvest second crop paddy, outturn below average. Small-pox and cattle-disease exist.
Ganjam ...	2·11 (")	362 deaths from cholera.
Kistna ...	1·05 (")	Fever and small-pox exist; 39 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·41 (")	Standing crops good under big, but withering under small tanks; harvest paddy and ragi, outturn below average. Cattle-disease slight in 3 taluks.
Coimbatore ...	·47 (")	Standing crops doing well; cotton bad in 1 taluk; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Fever continues; 9 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·31 (")	Standing crops good, except in parts damaged by the late rain and floods, and not flourishing in parts of 2 taluks for want of rain; harvest paddy and gingelly, outturn below average. 60 deaths from cholera.
Madrura ...	·23 (")	Fever prevalent.
Malabar ...	·36 (")	Harvest third crop paddy. Small-pox prevalent; fever exists; cattle-disease slight; 5 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	·10	Small-pox and fever prevalent in parts.
Bombay—(May 20th)		
Karachi ...	Jirruok, 31	General Remarks.—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Hyderabad ...	Tando-Alahyar on 15th, 28; Badin on 16th, 53; severe duststorms, with slight rain, at Hyderabad during week.	River at Kotri on 19th, 11 feet 6 inches against 10 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fever in 4 talukas; cattle-disease in Ghora-bari taluka; 1 fresh case of small-pox in Karachi on 11th, 4 cases remaining; disease in 20 villages in the districts, 46 fresh cases, 10 deaths, 42 remaining; 65 cases of cholera in Shahbandar, 42 deaths, 18 remaining. Wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 28, 28 and 36; in Dada 36, 36 and 46; in Tatta 30, 40 and 40; and in Jati 26, 42 and 42 pounds per rupee, respectively.
		Preparations for <i>kharif</i> cultivation commenced. River at Kotri on 18th, 11 feet 6 inches against 10 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fever in 4, small-pox in 5, cattle-disease in 3, and measles in 2 talukas; a few cases of sporadic cholera in Tando-Alahyar, Tando-bago, and Dero-Mohobat talukas. Prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad ...	Nil	One case of cholera in Dholka, not fatal. <i>Bajri</i> 35 and wheat 40 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	·18	Public health fair; small-pox and fever in Navsari. Cotton-picking going on; extracting opium juice nearly over in the Kadi division. <i>Bajri</i> 32, rice 23, and wheat 30 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	1·94; maximum in Olphad 1 taluka, 1·49; minimum in Chikbli, 43.	<i>Rabi</i> harvest completed; preparations for <i>kharif</i> season commenced. Cholera in Surat, Olphad, and Chorasi, 14 cases, 10 deaths. <i>Juari</i> 30 and <i>nagli</i> 48 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Nasik ...	Nil	Rabi harvest completed. Public health generally good; cholera in parts of Nasik, Dindori, Niphad and Malegaon, 95 attacks, 68 deaths. Wheat 37½, bajri 36½, and rice 23½ pounds per rupee. Average abnormal temperature nil; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly from 16th to 19th.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	"	16 cases of cholera in Khed taluka, 7 deaths. Bajri 33 and juari 42; in Poona bajri 32 and juari 37 pounds per rupee.
Poona ...	"	Ploughing operations continue. Fever in Kupargao; cholera in Pinner, 12 attacks, 6 deaths; in Jankhed 8 attacks, 4 deaths; in Kupargao 6 attacks, 5 deaths; in Sanganner 8 attacks, 5 deaths; no reports from Sheogaon, Newasa, Rahuri, and Akola. Juari 72 to 42 pounds and bajri 51 to 36 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	"	Juari 51 pounds 11 tolas and bajri 40 pounds 13 tolas per rupee.
Sholapur ...	"	Ground being prepared for early crops. Scarcity of drinking-water in 6 and of fodder in 3 talukas. Cholera in Dharwar taluka and Mugud-Petha, 22 fatal out of 65 cases; small-pox in 3 talukas.
Dharwar ...	Dharwar, nil; Bankapur, 57; Karajgi, 26.	Rice 24 to 32 and juari 35 to 59 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Nil	Second crop harvest completed on coast; preparing ground for monsoon crop below and above Ghat talukas. Fever and small-pox in 6 talukas; cholera in Haliyal taluka division, 41 cases, 30 deaths; cattle-disease in Supa. Common rice at Karwar 14; district average 15 seers per rupee. Weather hot.
Rajkot ...	15 on the 12th	General health good. Weather warm and cloudy. Small-pox continues in the Parbandar villages; small-pox and measles in Bhavnagar; 1 fatal case of cholera at Kanava under Parbandar. Bajri 31 and juari 43 pounds per rupee.
Bengal—(May 20th)		
Chittagong ...	2.94	General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of 13 districts. Rabi harvest completed in all districts, except Shikarpur; preparation for kharif crops in progress in 9 districts; scarcity of fodder and drinking-water continues in several parts of Dharwar and Belgaum. Cholera and small-pox in parts of 13, fever in parts of 12, and cattle-disease in parts of 6 districts.
Dacca ...	2.65	Prospects of crops fair; early paddy being sown actively. Prices stationary. Cattle-disease reported; cholera continues.
24 Pargunnabs (Calcutta) ...	Not stated	Prospects of crops good; paddy and jute being sown; cheena and thoon being harvested; rain has slightly damaged til and other standing crops in places. Health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	1.25	Lands being prepared; early paddy and jute being sown in places. Common rice 14 to 16 seers per rupee. Health generally good. River normal.
Bardwan ...	1.45	Weather hot. Some early paddy sown, and lands being prepared for more, but more rain is wanted. Common rice 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Health good.
Rungpore ...	Nil	Rain has improved prospects; ploughing progressing satisfactorily. Rice 12 to 15 seers per rupee. A rather serious outbreak of cholera has occurred at Assamole.
Bhagalpur ...	"	Weather hot. Prospects of crops good. Price of rice rising. Cholera reported from interior.
Purneah ...	"	Rain wanted. Autumn crops being sown. Prices stationary. Health good.
Patna ...	"	Prospects of crops fair; sowing continues. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Health fair. Rivers low.
Darbhanga ...	0.12	Land being prepared for sowing; bhadoi crops sowing has commenced in places; cotton-collecting continues. Cholera and small-pox prevail in Behar and Dinapore subdivisions.
Hazaribagh ...	0.65	Agricultural operations progressing; more rain wanted. Prices stationary. Health good.
Cuttack ...	1.46	Weather clear and hot. Ploughing continues; sugarcane promising; very little or no mango crop expected, owing to late hail. Health good.
Midnapur ...	0.25	Weather clear and hot. Land being prepared for sarad crops, and beah sowings progressing in places. Price of rice steady. Health generally good.
Khoolna ...	0.18	Weather reasonable. Land being tilled for paddy and other crops. Health good.
Dinapore ...	Very slight and insufficient rain in the south.	Weather hot. Cultivation of paddy progressing well. Price of rice continues high. Health good.
Patna (Serajgonj) ...	1.89	Cultivation of sugarcane, jute, and bhadoi crops progressing; ploughing for later paddy going on. Rice 13 to 18 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from the north, and cholera chiefly from the south.
Gya ...	0.29; slight showers of rain fell	Prospects of crops good. Price of rice stationary.
Champaran ...	Nil	Weather very hot, with west winds. Sugarcane doing well. Health fair; cholera and small-pox somewhat prevalent.
General Remarks. —Rain fell almost everywhere during the first part of the week, and has facilitated agricultural operations and improved prospects of standing crops; early paddy and jute are being sown in many districts; harvesting of boro paddy still continues; mango is a poor crop. Prices of food-grains generally steady. Cholera and small-pox prevalent in many districts.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(May 21st) Benares (May 19th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool. Sugarcane being irrigated. Extra crops outturn—mango poor, melon average. Supplies sufficient. Prices fluctuating slightly. Isolated cases of cholera in city and some villages; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpur (" 18th)	"	Fine weather since 12th. Early rice sowings in progress. Prices stationary. Health good.
Fyzabad (" 19th)	Slight shower of rain at Sadr; 0·4 at Bikapur; and 0·2 at Tanda tahsils during week.	Rain has done good to cane, extra crops, and to grass. Supplies ample. Small-pox and cattle-disease in part of district.
Lucknow (" 18th)	0·6 of rain at Sadr and 0·5 at Mulhabad.	Late rains are said to have done some injury to the melon crops; irrigation of sugarcane going on. Markets well supplied. Prices almost stationary. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareilly (" ")	Rain averaging 0·2 fell over the district generally.	Weather cloudy at times. Opium weighments in progress. Supplies ample. Prices steady.
Partabgarh (" 16th)	0·15 of rain in Partabgarh; 1·8 in Kunda, accompanied by hail.	Prices nearly stationary. Health of people good.
Allahabad (" 19th)	Slight rain in 6 tahsils and heavy storm in one.	Heat increasing. Prices slightly fallen. Public health good.
Cawnpore (" 18th)	Rain fell in 8 parganas ranging from 2·3 to 0·2.	Weather variable; wind mostly easterly. Threshing of <i>rabi</i> nearly over; irrigation of indigo and sugarcane going on. Prices steady. Slight fever and ague in 2 parganas; rinderpest reported from one tahsil.
Banda (" 19th)	Slight rain up to the 14th, clouds then disappeared.	Slight cholera reported in tahsils Mau and Karwi.
Ballia (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Sky clear. West winds; weather rather cool. Health excellent.
Fatehgarh (" ")	"	Weather warmer. Markets well supplied. Prices remain stationary. Opium weighments nearly finished. A few cases of cholera are still reported.
Sitapur (" ")	"	The <i>rabi</i> harvesting operations are nearly over, and grain of all kinds is plentiful. Slight cholera in Tambour, but no other sickness reported.
Barailly (" ")	"	Grain all harvested. Market steady. Some local cattle-disease; public health good.
Kumaon (" ")	More rain	Weather clear. Rains good for rice. Prices as usual. General health good.
Agra (" 18th)	Rain in five parganas from 0·10 to 0·60.	Prices steady. Cholera decreasing.
Jhansi (" 19th)	1·0; slight hail in pargana Jhansi.	Weather cool. No damage done by hail. Prices steady. No cholera reported.
Meerut (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Weather hot again and reasonable. Threshing stopped by cloudy weather, it has however recommenced and is nearly completed; cane and melons flourishing. Prices very easy. Some fever and a few cases of cholera in Baraut.
Punjab—(May 20th) Hissar (May 19th)	Storms, with frequent slight falls of rain.	<i>General Remarks</i> —Rain has fallen in most districts. Harvesting operations very nearly completed, outturn good. Markets well supplied and prices steady. Cases of cholera reported from a few districts.
Delhi (" ")	10	Health fair. <i>Rabi</i> harvested. Prices nearly stationary.
Umballa (" ")	1·20	Health fair. Threshing operations continue. Prices falling. Cholera much abated. <i>Rabi</i> harvested; crops on threshing floors somewhat injured by recent rain; <i>kharij</i> prospects good. Prices almost stationary.
Jullunder (" ")	20	Health good. Cotton and sugarcane sowings commenced. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore (" ")	20	Health good. <i>Rabi</i> crops being threshed. Prices rising.
Amritsar (" ")	90	Health good. Crops out. Prices stationary.
Sialkot (" ")	1·50	Health good. Wheat damaged. Prices slightly rising.
Lahore (" ")	20	Health good. Crops somewhat injured by rain. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Health good; cholera abating. <i>Rabi</i> being harvested. Prices almost stationary.
Rawalpindi (" ")	90	Health good; slight cattle-disease in Kahuta. <i>Rabi</i> outturn above average in four and average in three tahsils. Prices falling.
Shahpur (" ")	General rainfall on 10th and 11th.	Rain has done some harm to wheat crops just harvested. Health good. Prices falling.
Dera Ismail Khan (" ")	"	Health and prospects good. Prices falling.
Peshawar (" ")	1·70	Virulent fever at Urmar and other places. Expected yield of <i>rabi</i> harvest average. Prices fluctuating.
		<i>General Remarks</i> —Rain in nearly every district. Cholera in the Umballa and Mooltan districts abating; virulent fever in a few villages of the Peshawar district; health otherwise generally good. <i>Rabi</i> being harvested, outturn in the Umballa, Sialkot, Lahore, and Shahpur districts partly damaged by rain; <i>kharij</i> operations in progress. Prices fluctuating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(May 20th)		
Nagpur ...	·02	Weather cloudy and sultry. <i>Kharif</i> preparations continue. Small-pox, fever, and some cattle-disease in places. Prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	·15	Weather cloudy and hot. Threshing and winnowing continue. Cholera in some places. Prices stationary. Recent rains reported to have slightly damaged crops in the Murwara tahsil.
Saugor (May 19th)	·43	Weather very cloudy and close. Winnowing continues; <i>kharif</i> ploughings commenced. Isolated cases of small-pox. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	·12	Weather occasionally cloudy. Winnowing progressing. Cattle-disease, small-pox, and fever continue. Prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad ...	Nil	Weather seasonable. <i>Rabi</i> winnowing continues; <i>kharif</i> ploughings commenced. 79 cases of cholera, 37 deaths; 14 cases of small-pox, 1 death. Wheat 23 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	"	Weather hot, cloudy, and stormy. <i>Kharif</i> preparations continue. 99 cases of cholera, 52 deaths. Prices easy.
Raipur ...	·60; almost daily storms, with showers.	Weather unusual. <i>Kharif</i> ploughings commenced. Cholera 97 cases 36 deaths.
Sambalpur (May 16th)	3·14	Weather cloudy and stormy. Sugarcane doing well. Cholera in places. Prices stationary. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather hot, with occasional storms. <i>Kharif</i> preparations progressing. Cholera continues in Hoshangabad, Nimar, and Raipur. Prices steady.
British Burma—(May 20th)		
Akyab (May 16th)	0·81	Total rainfall 3·20. Cholera prevalent in one circle and slight in Akyab town; cattle healthy.
Bassein (" ")	0·11	Total rainfall 0·71. Health in town and district good; cattle-disease in one circle.
Rangoon (" ")	1·51	Total rainfall 3·33. Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) (" ")	3·50	Total rainfall 6·33. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Taroy (" ")	0·45	Total rainfall 4·97. Public health good.
Pegu (" ")	Nil	Total rainfall 1·70. Cholera has abated in Pegu, 16 cases, 11 deaths; cattle healthy.
Henzada (" ")	0·09	Total rainfall 1·78. Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome (" ")	0·01	Total rainfall 1·48. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Toungoo (" ")	Nil	Total rainfall 3·95. Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmie (" ")	"	Total rainfall 0·48. Public health and health of cattle good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera, which has abated in Pegu, is slightly prevalent in Akyab, Kyaukpheyo, Thongwa, and Amherst; some cases of small-pox in Kyaukpheyo and Tharrawaddy; otherwise public health generally good. Cattle-disease prevalent in 3 districts, rain has fallen in most districts. Weather cooler.
Assam—(May 20th)		
Gauhati ...	1·02 of rain during the week ending the 19th instant.	Weather hot. Sowing of <i>aus</i> almost over; prospects good; ploughing operations for <i>sali</i> crops in progress. A few sporadic cases of cholera reported.
Sylhet ...	2·69	Injury by hailstones to crops reported from Sunamganj; prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease, cholera, and small-pox still prevalent.
Cachar ...	2·06	Weather hot. Ploughing and sowing of <i>dumahi</i> and <i>murali</i> crops continue. Common rice 17½ seers per rupee. 14 deaths from cholera from Katigora, three from Hailakandi, one from Sadr reported. Tea doing well. Red spider and blight rapidly increasing.
Dibrugarh ...	3·58	Weather hot. <i>Ahu dhan</i> growing well; ploughing for <i>sali dhan</i> .
Mysore and Coorg—(May 20th)		
Bangalore ...	Nil	Prospects unaltered; sugarcane and paddy under tanks unimproved. Cattle continue to suffer for want of pasturage. No material change in prices. Public health fair, but cases of cholera occur.
Mercara ...	"	Crops in good condition. Prices generally stationary. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad (May 20th)		
Amraoti ...	"	Weather hot, with occasional clouds. <i>Kharif</i> ploughings continued. Wheat 22 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	"	Weather hot. Preparations of land for <i>kharif</i> progressing.
Hyderabad ...	"	<i>Rabi</i> crops continue to be reaped. General health fair, except in Shahabad and Merchal taluks, where cholera prevails. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 12½, white <i>juari</i> 10½, yellow <i>juari</i> 23½, and tur 17 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (May 20th)		
Indore ...	50	Health good; no more cholera; cholera at Mhow very slight.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	60	Health good.
Sutna ...	39	Weather hot.
Neemuch ...	07	Weather warm. No fresh cases of cholera.
Goonna ...	Heavy hailstorm on 13th; 29.	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Agar ...	Slight showers of rain during week.	Prospects good. Cholera abating.
Schora ...	11	Days clear and nights cloudy, with thunderstorms.
Nowgong ...	41	Weather hot. Health good. Prices steady.
Maupur (Bhopawar) ...	Nil	Prospects good. No cholera.
Rajputana— (May 20th)		
Abu (May 20th)	Nil	Weather cloudy and seasonable, but cool for the time of the year; high winds prevail.
Sirohi (" 17th)	0.15; slight showers	Tanks dry. Wells and health good. Weather occasionally cloudy.
Marwar (" 15th)	0.33; frequent showers of rain, with more copious falls, in districts.	Some water in Jodhpur city tanks. Season unhealthy. Harvesting completed. Weather very cloudy. Prices tending to rise.
Meywar (" 17th)	0.69; heavy showers of rain.	Tanks and wells very good. Weather cloudy.
Harowli (" 16th)	Tonk, 0.09; Shahpura, 1.05.	Fifty registered cases of cholera in Tonk during week.
Jhallawar (" 15th)	Slight showers	High winds prevail; cool nights. Some fever and cholera reported from several districts.
Ajmere (" 19th)	0.31	Cholera disappearing. Weather sultry and cloudy.
Jaypore (" ")	0.27	Weather cloudy and cool. Prices steady. No further cases of cholera reported.
Ulwur (" ")	0.79	Two deaths from fever; cholera in Ulwur districts, otherwise health good. Cotton, <i>barri</i> , and <i>makka</i> being sown.
Nepal—(May 14th)		
Katmandu ...	81	Weather stormy and cool. Prospects moderate. Health in the valley of Katmandu good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 22. }

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP IN THE PUNJAB, 1884-85.

STATEMENT No. I.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainy																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		COMPARISON WITH LAST CROP.		RAINFALL IN KHARIF MONTHS.												
			1884-85.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.
							1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	
Lahore	2,334,852	1,164,921	11,480	9,767	3,613	...	...	0'3	0'06	...	1'00	0'1	0'79	5'8	5'44	0'2	3'68	7'4	10'74
Montgomery	3,627,750	267,623	33,963	23,915	9,948	...	...	...	...	...	1'30	1'10	...	1'30	1'30	...	1'30	3'0	6'10
Mooltan	3,763,300	790,380	186,136	173,043	24,093	...	...	...	...	0'10	1'30	...	1'30	3'20	1'10	...	1'30	...	6'10
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	307,519	136,048	116,848	20,199	...	...	...	...	0'13	0'60	...	2'83	0'10	2'87	...	3'16	...	6'93
Dera Ghazi Khan	2,801,380	1,806,000	136,679	111,308	24,371	...	1'3	...	...	...	1'1	...	3'0	3'1	0'7	3'3	3'9	...	9'3
Shahpur	3,003,633	631,968	9,441	3,406	7,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL IRRIGATION CANALS	17,677,093	4,263,420	822,465	434,263	388,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Area irrigated in Kharif, 1884-85. 531,446
 Ditto ditto 1883-84. 484,253
 Net Increase 47,193

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Description of Crops.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Shahpur.	Muzaffargarh.
Berseem	37	46	2,479	34	88	4,871
Rice	2,001	4,369	11,790	15,067	9	32,211
Cotton	1,126	5,480	60,331	32,711	5,133	23,796
Indigo	1	1	60,519	16,021	...	30,479
Others	7,065	21,600	81,803	73,624	4,264	26,767
TOTAL Kharif, 1884-85	11,429	32,993	196,136	136,619	9,441	136,948
TOTAL Kharif, 1883-84	9,767	23,915	173,043	111,308	3,406	110,600

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Upper Sutlej Division, Indus Canal.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Divisions, Indus Canal.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canal.	Shahpur Canal.	Muzaffargarh Canal.
Berseem	62	2,479	34	88	4,871
Rice	6,071	11,790	15,067	9	32,211
Cotton	6,975	60,331	32,711	5,133	23,796
Indigo	1	60,519	16,021	...	30,479
Others	20,366	81,803	73,624	4,264	26,767
TOTAL Kharif, 1884-85	44,392	196,136	136,619	9,441	136,948
TOTAL Kharif, 1883-84	31,802	173,043	111,308	3,406	110,600

J. M. HEYWOOD, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
 Offg. Joint-Secretary to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. I.

[illegible]

	Acres.
Area irrigated in Kharif 1894-95 . . .	314,135
ditto ditto 1895-96 . . .	307,240
	<hr/>
Net Decrease . . .	19,115

STATEMENT No. II.

RECEIPTION OF CROPS.	Um- baila.	Karnal.	Bohtah.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jind.	Bika- neer.	Kalanja State.	Gurga- pur.	Amrit- sar.	Lahore.	L dhi- ana.	Feroz- pore.	Farid- kot.	Nabha.	Total.
...	367	9,200	17,100	21,193	43	2,400	...	104	5,393	4,600	1,330	...	1	...	...	62,013
...	1,646	17,400	3,300	7,181	8,400	4,742	...	844	10,400	21,000	9,783	...	2	...	...	82,886
...	6	7,000	11,935	3,779	20,238	8,140	3	3	1,023	6,783	17,113	8	257	61	...	77,100
...	135	8,163	11,081	7,800	13,306	16,400	108	46	1,371	19,140	35,308	145	8,043	1,600	80	122,806
TOTAL KHWAR, 1884-85	2,173	42,000	40,647	39,651	39,000	30,607	100	993	18,206	51,611	64,234	183	8,303	1,661	140	346,735
TOTAL KHWAR, 1883-84	2,078	47,328	30,640	37,618	41,301	32,597	418	943	17,310	62,008	78,659	...	...	...	...	363,260

STATEMENT No. III.

Description of Crops.	Western Junga Canal.				Bari Doab Canal.			Sirhind Canal.			TOTAL.
	Karnal Division.	Hawal Division.	Delhi Division.	TOTAL.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	TOTAL.	
	1,330	7,375	41,098	50,801	5,155	6,206	11,361	...	1	1	62,013
	11,023	14,209	14,080	41,164	11,454	24,417	41,391	...	4	4	63,164
	990	30,718	16,210	61,420	4,971	19,047	24,918	8	308	316	77,100
	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	7,008	20,006	15,946	53,010	9,957	40,000	50,023	100	9,000	9,100	123,000
Total Kharif, 1884-85	17,146	66,300	97,134	160,610	31,434	104,016	134,464	100	9,000	10,100	304,150
Total Kharif, 1883-84	19,017	60,008	86,138	165,223	37,341	123,586	160,927	...	...	...	303,200

J. H. WESTERN, Major, R.E.,
Offg Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Punjab, P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB IN 1884-85 UP TO 31st MARCH 1885.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER SUPPLIED DURING MARCH 1885.				NAVIGATING RETURN, CANAL, PRINCIPAL RIVERS OF PUNJAB.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	Water in Canals at Irrigation at 1st March.		Water in Canals at Irrigation at 31st March.		Up.	Down.	Area.	Name.	Average.	During month.	Area in acres.		
	Full supply.	Actual through out.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.									
1st Division { 2nd do. Main Branch, Lower do. Lahore Branch Passed through Escapes	40 46 30	4-13 1-8 1-8	3,073-6 { 3,073-6 {	1,586 490 335 4			8,894 84,440 136,018	Giridaspur Amritsar Lahore	1-28 0-61 0-80	0-2 . .	152,274 1,019 7,489 72,163	The Bari Doab Canal was reopened throughout its length on the 6th March 1885. There is an increase of 14,904 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL			3,073-6	2,424			231,922				232,925		
Corresponding period of last year			3,073-6	927			217,987				217,987		
2nd Division { Kanali Division do. do. do. do. do. do. Passed through Escapes	4-33 6-70 9-00 8-80	3-00 3-16 6-01 .	2,546 { 2,546 {	692 190 606 192	261,357 cubic feet at end of season, and 3,309 cubic feet lost.		87 15,819 1,917 12,654 30,841 15,939 235 70	Umthalla Karnal Delhi Rohtak Hissar Jind Bikaner Kullia State	0-919 0-765 1-100 0-85 0-6 0-1 0-3 .	0-31	63,212 367 6,376 7,041	On the Western Jomra Canal an additional area of 1,911 acres only was reported during the month, although the canal was running satisfactorily. The great decrease in irrigation this year is entirely due to the late autumn rain.	
TOTAL WESTERN JOMRA CANAL			2,546	1,580	261,357		76,996				76,996		
Corresponding period of last year			2,546	2,204	1,060,432		264,374				264,374		
3rd Division { Main Line do. do. do. do. do. do. Passed through Escapes	6-3 6-2 4-9 6-5	3-2 3-8 0-9 2-0	3,000 1,030 880 1,060	836 401 101 252			1,558 17,623 6,205 154	Ludhiana Ferozepore Faridkot State Nabha State	0-77 0-41 . .	0-3 . . .	21,220 637 1,152 2,031	On the Sirhind Canal there has been an increase of 100 acres only during the month.	
TOTAL SIRHIND CANAL			3,000	898			25,540				25,540		
Corresponding period of last year													
New Lower Sobag Canal							43	Montgomery			43	No increase during the month.	
Corresponding period of last year													
4th Division { Upper Sulley Division Lower Sulley and Chhehab Division Indus Canals Division Muzaffargarh Canals Division							16,220 33,710 176,489 50,663 121,190	Lahore Montgomery Multan Dera Ghazi Khan Muzaffargarh	0-46 0-50 0-50 0-39 0-90	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	305,252 371,312 335,461 482,361	On the Indus Canals there is an increase of 26,997 acres, which is due to there being a better supply to the rivers of the Indus during the last season. The increase in the area irrigated for the Muzaffargarh and Indus Canals in the Division in the present season have been taken from the actual measurements; hence the difference between them and those entered in the return for February 1885.	
TOTAL INDUS CANALS							398,252				398,252		
Corresponding period of last year							371,312				371,312		
Grand Total							335,461				335,461		
Do. corresponding period of last year							482,361				482,361	On the Perennial Canals there is a decrease of 140,900 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IV of 1885-86

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Date Return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD MAY 1885.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 2ND MAY 1886.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 3RD MAY 1885.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 2ND MAY 1886.		Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.	
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.			
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Guaranteed.														
May 1885	Onth and Rohilkhand	547	1,24,115	227	608	1,32,823	218	6,19,876	240	6,05,246	218		14,630	
ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	2,25,367	299	708	3,54,146	502	10,84,395	305	15,75,409	488	4,91,014		
ditto	Madras	861	1,38,334	161	861	1,25,712	146	6,18,117	160	6,07,351	154		40,778	
ditto	South Indian	654	87,744	134	654	1,90,849	291	4,07,933	182	4,00,981	137	2,061		
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	9,58,148	657	1,504	10,95,874	689	45,63,142	664	45,52,502	662		10,640	
ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	2,58,032	772	461	2,42,858	743	15,74,774	725	14,22,296	675		1,52,476	
	TOTAL	4,735	18,89,742	389	4,794	20,62,042	430	88,94,237	398	91,72,790	419	2,74,553		
State.														
May 1885	East Indian	1,509	10,01,274	658	1,509	10,87,582	720	44,83,722	630	47,32,296	636	2,48,574		
ditto	Eastern Bengal	238	80,097	344	238	82,789	355	3,75,632	342	4,08,290	384	32,658		
ditto	Nalhati	27	1,288	47	27	1,169	43	6,790	53	6,944	56	154		
ditto	Northern Bengal	249	87,221	140	249	40,120	161	1,72,140	152	1,78,167	157	6,027		
ditto	Kaunia-Dharia	32	2,403	75	37	2,304	62	12,415	86	12,942	78	127		
ditto	Tirhoot	193	30,615	107	226	28,388	128	1,01,313	111	1,45,063	141	43,750		
ditto	Patna-Gya.	57	9,484	159	57	13,026	224	47,594	177	54,099	207	6,505		
ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	15,849	116	249	18,929	74	64,192	94	83,243	79	19,141		
ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	2,074	173	12	1,374	115	6,433	113	5,301	97		1,132	
ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,259	2,93,766	233	1,411	3,32,000	235	15,71,709	265	15,98,786	231		61,922	
ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,760	284	45	13,645	303	71,152	335	66,774	325		3,378	
ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	48,825	328	149	55,443	372	2,31,519	530	2,47,412	363	15,893		
ditto	British Burma	207	55,905	265	254	45,445	179	2,57,061	263	2,30,696	199		26,365	
ditto	Sindia	75	8,729	116	76	9,169	122	37,998	104	44,587	130	6,589		
Apl. 1885	Punjab Northern		(b)			(b)		(c) 1,26,775	172	(d) 1,04,093	234	87,319		
May 1885	Intus Valley	660	1,87,187	253	640	2,09,000	317	6,95,416	223	10,62,767	352	3,67,351		
ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	51	2,553	56	66	4,718	71	16,000	67	38,287	91	12,287		
Apl. 1885	Barilly-Pilibhit					(b)				(e) 7,654	60	7,614		
May 1885	Narainganj - Dacca													
ditto	Mymensingh				10	1,906	191			8,295	181	1,595		
Apl. 1885	Kokilamukh					(b)				1,207	15	1,207		
	TOTAL	3,887	7,57,758	923	3,780	8,58,805	228	37,94,449	211	42,65,697	216	4,71,148		
AND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)			9,631	36,49,774	379	10,063		40,08,399	393	1,71,78,408	362	1,81,70,683	376	9,94,375
LESS ESTIMATED EXPENSES								80,72,912	170	81,76,407	169			
NET RECEIPTS								91,03,496	192	90,93,876	207	8,90,380		
Assisted Companies.														
May 1885	Bengal Central	126	7,820	62	126	9,181	73	30,124	54	48,159	84	18,335		
Apl. 1885	Rohilkhand and Kumaon					(b)				(e) 20,530	85	20,530		
May 1885	Assam	70	3,874	55	78	3,829	48	15,154	76	22,654	61	7,500		
Apl. 1885	Southern Mahratta		(b)			(b)		(f) 12,936	85	(e) 47,951	63	35,015		
May 1885	Bengal and North-Western	73	1,310	18	303	29,080	96	(g) 8,702	26	1,35,183	90	1,16,491		
ditto	Tarakesur				23	4,637	211			30,833	307	30,833		
	TOTAL	369	13,004	48	529	46,227	87	66,916	62	2,93,610	80	2,28,694		
Native States.														
May 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	41,643	216	193	25,941	134	1,73,666	190	1,17,806	134		55,860	
ditto	Jodhpur	19	822	43	64	3,420	53	4,728	53	13,753	48	9,125		
ditto	Nizam's	121	28,832	238	121	24,634	203	1,14,757	201	1,00,565	182		14,192	
Apl. 1885	Mysore		(b)			(b)		(f) 23,923	74	(e) 25,712	52	1,869		
May 1885	Rajpura-Patials				16	747	46			4,727	64	4,727		
	TOTAL	383	71,297	214	394	54,742	189	3,17,074	160	3,62,743	108		54,381	

As regards the figures in column "Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to date," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible, including Howari-Ferozepore State Railway, not received.
Total receipts from 1st to 12th April 1886.

(d) Total receipts from 1st to 11th April 1886
(e) ditto ditto 1st to 25th ditto
(f) ditto ditto 1st to 26th April 1886
(g) ditto ditto 2nd April to 3rd May 1886

SIMLA,
3rd May 1885.

FRED. FIRKBRACE, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 27th May, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.

TARIFF ACT, 1882, EXCISE ACT, 1881, BENGAL EXCISE ACT, 1878,
AND SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal part of section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, and to amend the Excise Act, 1881, and the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, be taken into consideration. He said:—

“The Bill, as originally introduced, has been circulated for the opinions of Local Governments, who have all signified their agreement in it, and nothing further need be added to what was said on the introduction of the Bill in regard to its scope and aims. Advantage has been taken, however, of this opportunity to amend certain sections of the Sea Customs Act; the object of the amendments being two-fold. In the first place, under the Sea Customs Act, as it at present exists, country-distilled spirit intended for export must be taken from the distillery direct to the customs premises and there warehoused; and delay sometimes occurs before it can be exported, during which the manufacturer has to pay storage-duty. The object of the amendment of the sections (145 and 149) of the Sea Customs Act is to prepare the way for local legislation, having for its object the enabling the exporter to store the spirit in his own warehouses pending export.

“Section 207 of the Sea Customs Act has also been amended so as to include within its provisions other ports than those of Calcutta and Bombay; so that the facilities given to the Port Trusts of Calcutta and Bombay by that section may be extended to similar bodies in other places.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MADRAS CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1873, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, Sir A. Colvin and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English, and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES GOVERNMENT WARDS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to make better provision for the Superintendence of Government Wards in the Central Provinces, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, Mr. Hunter and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette* in English, and in such other languages as the Local Administration thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REGISTRATION ACT, 1877, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Registration Act (III of 1877). He said:—

“The main object of this Bill is to exempt from registration certain debentures issued by joint stock companies. The Council are doubtless aware—and a good many investors have learnt to their cost—that the term ‘debenture’ is applied by joint stock companies to forms of securities differing materially in their character. In some cases a debenture issued by a joint stock company is a mere acknowledgment of indebtedness, giving the holder no higher rights than those of an ordinary creditor. In other cases a debenture gives the holder a distinct charge or lien over specific property, and places him with reference to that property in the same position as a mortgagee. I need hardly say that the latter class of debenture constitutes a much better security than the former. The mode in which debentures of the latter class are issued varies, but the commonest, and perhaps the most satisfactory, mode of issuing them is this: the company executes a trust-deed making over property to certain trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders, and then, having done this, it issues debentures referring more or less explicitly to the trust-deed, and giving the holders of the debentures the benefit of the provisions contained in that deed. But it appears that, owing to certain provisions in our Stamp and Registration Acts, the issue of debentures in this form is attended with a good deal of trouble and expense, and that in consequence of this much less use has been made of them than might otherwise have been expected. Under the Stamp Act, until recently, not only the principal trust-deed but each of the debentures separately was liable to stamp-duty. Then, under the Registration Act, if the trust-deed created a charge on immoveable property, it would be liable to registration, and the debentures also, inasmuch as they would refer to a security consisting of immoveable property, would probably be liable to registration. I say ‘probably,’ because the point is not free from doubt; but I understand that in practice debentures of this class have usually been registered as a precautionary measure. Now, we think that it would be quite sufficient if the principal trust-deed only were made subject to stamp-duty and registration, and that the debentures, in so far as they are merely ancillary instruments to the deed, may be exempted. Accordingly, by a notification in the Financial Department last year, debentures of this class were exempted from stamp-duty, and what we now propose to do by the present Bill is to exempt these debentures from liability for registration also, assuming that they are so liable under the existing law. The exemption will be carefully drawn, and is not intended to include any debentures except those which are strictly ancillary to the principal trust-deed and do not create a charge on any property other than such as is comprised in that deed. That is the main object of the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce. We also propose to embody in it two other

amendments of the Registration Act, but they are amendments of very small importance, and I need not trouble the Council with an explanation of them. When speaking on the Transfer of Property Bill last year, I intimated that there were other points with respect to which the Registration Act would probably need amendment. Those points are still under consideration, and I think that it would be inadvisable to impede the progress of the present short and simple measure by introducing into it matter which would certainly give rise to a good deal of discussion."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COURTS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875, and section 360 of the Code of Civil Procedure. He said:—

"It is proposed by this Bill to relieve the Recorder of Rangoon of a certain class of business which, in his opinion and in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, may be advantageously disposed of by other agencies. I am sorry to be compelled to trouble the Council with a Bill for amending the Burma Courts Act after so short an interval from the date of the last amending Act, and at a time when a larger measure for re-constituting the Burma Courts is under preparation; but I am not yet in a position to introduce this larger measure, and in the meantime it is really very important that we should adopt every available expedient for preventing the accumulation of arrears in the Recorder's Court. I shall therefore ask the Council to pass this Bill as a temporary measure of relief pending the enactment of the more comprehensive measure which I hope to be able to introduce at no distant date. Under the Burma Courts Act the Recorder of Rangoon exercises an insolvency jurisdiction not only in Rangoon but in Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein. The insolvency cases which occur in these towns are usually of a very petty character, and may just as well be disposed of by local agency. Accordingly we propose that the Chief Commissioner should be empowered to make orders vesting the insolvency jurisdiction exercised in these towns in their Civil Judges subject to appeal to the Special Court at Rangoon. We also propose to enable the Chief Commissioner to transfer cases from the Court of the Recorder to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner at times when there is special pressure of work in the Recorder's Court. And lastly, we propose by the Bill to repeal a paragraph in the Civil Procedure Code which applies exclusively to the town of Rangoon, and which excludes the application of Chapter XX of that Code—the chapter relating to insolvency—from a certain class of debtors in the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein. The present Recorder of Rangoon has expressed his opinion that the distinction made by this paragraph between those four towns and other towns of British India is quite unnecessary, and is apt to cause hardship to judgment-debtors in certain cases, and therefore he recommends that we should repeal it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS BY SEA BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the carriage of passengers by sea.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 10th June, 1885.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;

The 29th May, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27th MAY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in all districts in the Madras Presidency from which reports are received, but more rain is still required in several districts.

There has been good rain at Bangalore, and slight showers have been fairly general throughout Mysore. Prospects, however, remain unchanged.

In Bombay and the Central Provinces slight rain fell in most districts, while in the Punjab rain was general. With the exception of slight showers in one or two places, no rain fell in Bengal or the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Rain continues to fall freely in Assam; and the rainfall during the week in British Burma was heavy.

Agricultural prospects are generally fair in the Madras Presidency, with the exception of parts of the Bellary and Anantapur districts. The *rabi* harvest has been completed in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and the Bears, and is approaching completion in the Punjab, where, however, the crop has been injured in some districts by rain. *Kharif* operations are in general progress throughout these Provinces. In Bengal the sowing of early paddy continues, but ploughing has been retarded in places by want of rain. In the Central India and Rajputana States agricultural prospects continue generally good.

Cholera and small-pox are reported prevalent from most Provinces, but the public health is generally good.

Prices show a tendency to rise in parts of Bengal and the Punjab. Elsewhere they are on the whole steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 27th)		
Bellary	32 (average)	Standing crops wet moderately good, but withering in parts. 12 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool	24 (")	Harvest second crop paddy, yield below average. Small-pox and cattle-disease exist; 12 deaths from cholera.
Ganjam	21 (")	279 deaths from cholera.
Kisina	41 (")	Fever and small-pox in parts; 36 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras)	39 (")	Standing crops generally good, but withering under small tanks; harvest paddy and <i>rabi</i> , outturn below average. Cattle-disease continues.
Coimbatore	20 (")	Standing wet crops good; <i>cholum</i> under wells damaged by insects in parts of 1 taluk; cotton bad in 1 taluk; harvest paddy, outturn average. Fever exist; 40 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore	20 (")	Standing crops good, except in parts damaged by the late rain and floods and not flourishing in parts of 4 taluks for want of rain; harvest <i>cholum</i> and gangelly, outturn up to average. 50 deaths from cholera.
Madura	14 (")	Fever prevalent; 1 death from cholera.
Malabar	15 (")	First crop cultivation slightly withering for want of rain in some taluks; harvesting third crop in 1 taluk. Small-pox prevalent; fever and cattle-disease exist; 10 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	80	Small-pox and fever prevalent in parts.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.		
Bombay—(May 27th)		
Karachi	Bulakhno, 35; average of three other stations, 41.	River at Kotri on 25th, 13 feet 4 inches against 10 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Fever in five and cattle-disease in three talukas; 18 cases and bullocks and 12 bullocks died; 2 cases of small-pox remaining in Karachi; disease in 18 villages in the districts, 32 fresh cases of cholera, 35 remaining sick, 61 cases of cholera in Shahbandar, 27 deaths, 17 remaining. Fire at Deorro taluka in Dohu on 16th, 65 houses and property valued from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 destroyed; ferry boat at Manland sank on 12th, 6 lives, and property worth Rs. 507 lost; a lalul tree was struck by lightning at Kotri on 16th. Prices: wheat, red rice, and <i>baori</i> in Karachi 28, 28 and 36; in Dohu 32, 36 and 40; in Shahbandar 31, 38 and 38; and in Shahbandar 22, 11 and 11 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Rain in five talukas; average fall, 31.	<i>Rabi</i> outturn estimated at 15½ annas average throughout the district; <i>Kharif</i> preparation in progress. Weather unsettled. River at Kotri on 25th, 13 feet 4 inches against 10 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Fever in four, cholera in three, small-pox in five, cattle-disease in three, and maulas in one taluka. Wheat 27½, <i>juari</i> 40, <i>baori</i> 40, white rice 20, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	Nil	Manuring and tilling operations commenced in some talukas. Public health good. Wheat 38 and <i>baori</i> 35 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Baroda	Nil	Cholera in Baroda, Dabhoi, and Sankheda talukas. Cotton-picking continues; extraction of opium juice over. Prices— <i>bayri</i> 31, wheat 29, and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Surat	Nil	Preparations for <i>khari</i> sowing continue. Cattle-disease in Olphad; cholera in Surat, Olphad, Bardoli, Jathapur, and Manevie talukas, 69 cases, 24 deaths. <i>Juari</i> 41 and <i>muhi</i> 48 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Little rain in parts of Igatpuri, Chander, Yeda, Molegaon, and Nandgaon.	<i>Rabi</i> harvest mostly completed. Public health generally good; cholera in parts of Nasik, Dindori, Nipad, and Malgaon, 97 attacks, 49 deaths. Weather hot. Wheat 31½, <i>bayri</i> 36½, and rice 2½ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	0.2 on 25th	Average abnormal temperature 1° cool; vapour in air excessive from 22nd to 26th; abnormal winds northerly; lightning on 26th and from 22nd to 26th; thunder on 25th.
Poona	Heavy showers, but light in four talukas.	25 cases of cholera in Jannar and Khod talukas, 8 deaths; slight small-pox in Haveli and Pusaadhar. <i>Bayri</i> 33 and <i>juari</i> 40; in Poona <i>bayri</i> 32 and <i>juari</i> 37 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	1.08 in Sangamner taluka, and less than 0.07 in five others.	Fever in Kopergaon; cholera in Jankhel, 17 attacks, 6 deaths; in Shevgaon 83 attacks, 50 deaths; in Kopergaon 13 attacks, 7 deaths; and in Sangamner 26 attacks, 8 deaths, no report from Akola. <i>Juari</i> 72 to 42 pounds and <i>bayri</i> 51 to 36 pounds per rupee.
Solapur	Barsi, 1.02; Pandharpur, 1.41; Mudha, 1.5; Karmala, .47; Sangola, .38.	Cholera in a village in Sangola taluka, 4 cases, 1 fatal. <i>Juari</i> 50 pounds 31 tolas and <i>bayri</i> 39 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain in all talukas, except Ron; Navalgund, 1.90; Rani-bennur, 1.08; slight in other talukas.	Ground being prepared for early crops; sowing of rice commenced in Dharwar and Bankapur. Scarcity of drinking-water in six and of fodder in three talukas. Cholera in Dharwar and Kalhatgaon talukas, 97 fatal out of 165 cases; small-pox in three talukas. Rice 32 to 25 and <i>juari</i> 59 to 39 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Nil	Preparing ground for monsoon crop. Fever and small-pox in five talukas, 1 death in Siddapur; cattle-disease in Mugad and Supa Pethas; cholera in Hattial, 98 cases, 50 deaths, 1 case in Supa Petha which proved fatal. Common rice at Karwar 14; district average 15 seers per rupee. Weather cloudy.
Rajkot	.28	Total rainfall .43. General health good. Weather very warm. Small-pox and measles continue in Nawanager. <i>Bayri</i> 31 and <i>juari</i> 42 pounds per rupee.
Bengal—(May 27th)		General Remarks. —Slight rain in parts of fifteen districts. Standing crops slightly injured by rain in one taluka of Shukarpar; ground being prepared for <i>khari</i> crops in parts of twelve districts. Scarcity of drinking-water in six and of fodder in three talukas of Dharwar. Cholera in parts of sixteen, small-pox in parts of four, fever in parts of twelve, and cattle-disease in parts of eight districts.
Chittagong	0.24	Weather hot; rain wanted. Prospects of crops good. Prices stationary. Cholera continues.
Dacca	0.47	Prospects of crops good. Price of rice rising. Health fair.
24-Pargunnahs (Calcutta)	Not stated	Sowings of early paddy and jute commenced; lands being prepared for <i>amun</i> and early crops. Rice 13 to 16 seers per rupee. Health generally good; cholera still reported from Barnset. River normal.
Moorsheadabad	Nil	Weather exceedingly hot. Sowing of early paddy stopped, owing to want of rain; the crop already sown is suffering from drought and great heat. Rain very much wanted. Common rice 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Health still continues good.
Burdwan	Nil	Ploughing delayed for want of rain. Rice 12½ to 16½ seers per rupee.
Rungnoro	Nil	Cholera in Rancegaon town.
Bhagalpur	Nil	Weather very hot. Rain very much wanted. Price of rice rising. Cholera still reported from interior.
Purneah	Nil	Rain wanted. Standing crops doing well; ploughing and sowing of paddy and of <i>murca</i> in the north going on. Rice 13 seers 14 chittaka per rupee.
Patna	Nil	Prospects of crops fair so far, though backward; weeding progressing. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Health fair. Rivers low.
Durbhanga	Nil	Land being prepared for sowing <i>bhadai</i> crops; in some places sowing commenced. Cholera and small-pox prevail in some places.
Hazarihagh	Nil	Rain much wanted for standing crops and sowing of <i>bhadai</i> crops. Prices rising. Health good.
Cuttack	Nil	Weather hot. Ploughing continues, and sowing of early paddy commenced in some places. A few cases of small-pox in the town, and cholera prevalent at Burihee; otherwise health good.
Milnapur	Nil	Weather very hot. Paddy being sown; ploughing progressing. Price of rice slightly higher. Health generally good, though sporadic cases of cholera reported from interior.
Kusumna	Nil	Weather very hot. Land being tilled for paddy. Health fairly good.
Dinapore	Nil	Weather hot. Cultivation for <i>amun</i> and <i>amun</i> paddy progressing. Price of rice remains high. Health good.
Pubna (Serajgonj)	0.59	Weather very hot. Ploughing going on; <i>boro</i> paddy being out. Cholera reported from several places in the interior and some cattle-disease in the north.
Gya	Nil	Weather very hot. Standing crops sowing on well. Price of rice rising. Cholera rare. Weather hot, with west winds. Sugarcane doing well. Prices stationary. Health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Chumpan ..	Nil	Late rain has slightly facilitated agricultural operations, more rain wanted to keep up ploughing. Prices stationary. Health fair. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain fell chiefly in the districts of the Rajshahye, Dacca, and Chittagong divisions, but more is wanted. Ploughing in places is retarded for want of rain; sowing of early paddy still continues. Price of rice has slightly risen in some districts and in others it is stationary. Health is good, though cases of cholera and small-pox are reported from many districts.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(May 28th)		
Benares (May 26th)	Nil	Heat increasing. Sugarcane flourishing; supplies ample. Prices slightly fluctuating. Cholera still continues; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpur (" 25th)	Nil	Hot westerly winds. Early rice being sown; sugarcane irrigated. Prices easy.
Fyzabad (" 26th)	Nil	Sugarcane being irrigated. Heat increasing. Public health good.
Lucknow (" 25th)	Nil	Weather very hot. Outturn of muslin crop very good; irrigation of sugarcane going on. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Condition both of men and cattle good.
Rae Bareilly (" ..)	Nil	Weather reasonable. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops over; supplies ample. Prices steady. General health good.
Partabgarh (" 26th)	Slight shower, with hail in Kunda.	<i>Samean</i> , sugarcane, and <i>jau</i> rice being irrigated.
Allahabad (" ..)	Nil	Clouds keep gathering and heat is excessive. Forage and water plentiful. Prices falling. General health good; some cattle-disease in three tahsils.
Cawnpore (" 25th)	Nil	Weather sultry. Outturn of extra crops good; indigo and sugarcane which are being irrigated promise well. Prices of wheat and gram slightly rising. Fever and small-pox in two parganas; ripest in another.
Banda (" 26th)	Nil	Weather cloudy. Supplies ample. Prices steady. General health good; slight cholera still continues in Mau and Karwi; no cattle-disease.
Ballia (" ..)	Nil	Hot dry winds. Prices nearly stationary. 11 deaths reported from cholera; general health good.
Farakhabad (" ..)	Nil	Heat still moderate. Market well supplied. Prices stationary. Indigo and cane failing. Cholera less.
Sitapur (" ..)	Nil	The grain has been all brought in, with few exceptions. Favourable weather. No sickness reported.
Bareilly (" ..)	Nil	Sugarcane doing well; harvest steady. Public health good; cattle-disease rather increasing.
Kumaon (" ..)	More rain	Fine weather. <i>Madua</i> being sown. Prices somewhat fallen. General health good; fever in some places; cattle-disease continues.
Agra (" 23rd)	Nil	Crops all harvested, but some injury has been done by the late rains to grain on threshing floors. Prices steady. Slight cholera still continues.
Jhansi (" 25th)	Nil	Weather cloudy. Prices steady. Condition of men and cattle good.
Meerut (" 26th)	Nil	Frequent storms. Days hot, nights cool; wind generally easterly. Threshing almost finished; cane and <i>juari</i> flourishing; supplies sufficient. Prices stationary. 4 attacks of cholera in Barote, 1 in cantonments, and 3 cases of small-pox in Hapur; fever somewhat prevalent. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather reasonable. Harvesting operations over, outturn good. Markets well stocked and prices steady. Cholera continues in a few districts; otherwise public health good.
Punjab—(May 27th)		
Hissar (May 26th)	1.50 at Sadr	Health fair. <i>Rabi</i> harvested; <i>kharif</i> operations commenced. Prices slightly rising.
Delhi (" ..)	Nil	Health fair. <i>Rabi</i> harvested, yield above average. Prices fairly steady with upward tendency.
Umballa (" ..)	60	Cholera abated. <i>Rabi</i> harvested; crops on threshing floors somewhat injured by the rain; <i>kharif</i> prospects good. Prices slightly rising.
Jullunder (" ..)	Nil	Health good. Cotton and sugarcane sowings commenced. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore (" ..)	40 at Moira; 30 at Fazilka; 40 at Muktsar; 70 at Zira.	Health good. <i>Rabi</i> crops being threshed. Prices stationary.
Amritsar (" ..)	40	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot (" ..)	10	Health good. Some damage done to wheat. Prices stationary.
Lahore (" ..)	110	Health good. <i>Rabi</i> outturn somewhat injured by rain. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan (" ..)	80	Health good; cholera nearly disappeared. <i>Rabi</i> being harvested; <i>bhara</i> damaged by rain. Prices almost stationary.
Bawalpindi (" ..)	1.60	Health good. <i>Rabi</i> crop much injured by rain. Prices falling.
Shahpur (" ..)	Rain throughout the district.	Rain has harmed the <i>rabi</i> crops. Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan (" ..)	40	Health good. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—contd.		
Peshawar (May 26th)	00	Fever prevalent. Expected yield of <i>rabi</i> crop average. Prices fluctuating. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen in most districts. Cholera has abated in the Umballa district and has nearly disappeared from the Mooltan district; fever in the Peshawar district; health of Hissar and Delhi districts fair, of remaining districts good. <i>Rabi</i> outturn in the Umballa, Simkot, Lahore, Mooltan, Rawalpindi, and Simlipur districts more or less damaged by rain; <i>kharif</i> operations in progress. Prices nearly stationary with tendency to rise.
Central Provinces—(May 27th)		
Nagpur	56	Weather cloudy. Ground being prepared for <i>kharif</i> . Small-pox slight. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	02	Weather cloudy and hot. Threshing and winnowing continue. Cholera in places. Wheat 23 and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Saugor (May 26th)	04; very slight showers.	Weather cloudy and close. Winnowing operations continue; <i>kharif</i> ploughings in hand. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Seoni	84; weather showery	Weather cloudy. Winnowing almost completed; <i>kharif</i> land being prepared. Cattle-disease, small-pox, and fever continue. Prices unchanged.
Hoshangabad	Shower of rain on 25th	Weather cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> ploughing commenced. 78 cases of cholera 56 deaths. Prices rising.
Khandwa	Thunderstorms with slight rain on 25th.	Weather hot and close. Cholera abating. Prices unchanged.
Raipur	77	Weather cloudy and close with occasional storms. Cholera decreasing. Wheat 32 and rice 24 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (May 23rd)	Nil	Weather cloudy and warm. Sugarcane doing well. Cholera in places. Common rice 28 seers per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather cloudy with hot winds and occasional storms and showers. <i>Kharif</i> preparations continue. Cholera abating. Prices steady.
British Burma—(May 27th)		
Akyab (May 23rd)	Nil	Cholera abating in Akyab town; slight in one circle; cattle healthy.
Bassein (" ")	4.50	Total rainfall 5.21. Slight cholera in two circles; slight small-pox in one circle; cattle-disease continues in two townships.
Rangoon (" ")	2.35	Total rainfall 5.68. 10 fatal cases of cholera.
Amherst (Moulmein) (" ")	2.95	Total rainfall 9.48. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Tavoy (" ")	2.92	Total rainfall 7.89. Public health good.
Pegu (" ")	2.12	Total rainfall 3.83. 8 cases of cholera in Pegu town. 5 deaths; cattle healthy.
Henzada (" ")	4.09	Total rainfall 3.87. Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome (" ")	0.80	Total rainfall 2.28. Health in town and district good; cattle healthy.
Toungoo (" ")	2.49	Total rainfall 6.35. Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo (" ")	0.22	Total rainfall 0.70. Public health and health of cattle good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera prevalent to a slight extent in several districts; some cases of small-pox in Bassein, Kyauksephoo, and Tharrawaddy districts; cattle-disease severe in parts of the Amherst district, and is more or less prevalent in Bassein, Prome, Hanthawaddy, Thongwa, and Shwegyin districts. Weather close.
Assam—(May 27th)		
Gauhati	3.64 of rain during the week ending the 26th instant.	Weather hot. Sowing of <i>ana</i> over; prospects good; ploughing operations for <i>sali</i> crop in progress. Cholera prevalent in the neighbourhood of the Sadr station.
Sylhet	3.49	No change in state and prospects since last report. Cattle-disease still bad in Sunamungee; cholera and small-pox about.
Cachar	1.39	Weather warm. Ploughing and sowing and <i>dumahi</i> and <i>murali</i> crops progressing. Common rice 16½ seers per rupee. Prospects of tea improving, though red spider is prevalent in some quarters. 12 deaths from cholera and 1 from small-pox reported from Katigorah.
Dibrugarh	4.40	Weather seasonable. <i>Ahu dhan</i> growing well; ploughing for <i>sali dhan</i> going on; tea doing well. District healthy. Scarcity of rice in North Lakhimpur.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 27th)		
Bangalore	1.69, and lighter showers fairly general elsewhere.	Prospects of present season unchanged. Cases of cholera continue in Mysore; some cases in civil and military station. Prices stationary.
Mysore		
Merrara		
	1.92	Ploughing for rice land has commenced. Rain wanted. Prospects of season and public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad—(May 27th)		
Amraoti ...	Occasional light showers.	Weather cloudy. Preparations for <i>kharif</i> progressing. Wheat 22 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	Nil	Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> preparations progressing.
Hyderabad ...	1.35	General health fair, except in Shahabad and Pathur talukas, where cholera and fever prevail. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 12½, white <i>juari</i> 17½, yellow <i>juari</i> 23, and <i>tur</i> 17 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(May 27th)		
Indore ...	Nil	Health good; cholera in Mhow has increased.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	"	Health good. Weather cloudy.
Sutna ...	.30	Weather cloudy. Slight cholera at Rewah.
Neemuch ...	Nil	Weather warm. Health good.
Goonna ...	"	Health and prospects good.
Agar ...	"	Prospects good. Cholera continues in the district, but has almost ceased in Ujjain.
Sehore ...	"	Weather cloudy.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	"	Health good. Prices easy.
Rajputana—(May 27th)		
Abu (May 27th)	.02	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi (" 24th)	Rain drops	Tanks dry. Wells and health good. Weather warm; high winds and clouds.
Marwar (" 22nd)	.30; frequent showers of rain; heavier falls in districts.	Some water in Jodhpur city tanks. Season unhealthy. Weather very cloudy; strong winds. Prices stationary.
Meywar (" 24th)	Nil	Tanks and wells very good. Health good. Weather cloudy.
Rarowti (" 23rd)	Shahpura .04; Deoli, past week .16.	Weather variable, with thunderstorm. 33 fatal cases of cholera in Tonk, disease appeared in one or two villages; Shahpura 3 cases; Agency lines, 3 cases since the 21st.
Jhallawar (" 22nd)	.14	Weather seasonable. Health good.
Ajmere (" 26th)	Nil	Small-pox prevalent. Weather warm.
Jaypore (" 27th)	.18	Weather clear and seasonable. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Uluwar (" 26th)	.48 (average); heavy hailstorm on 23rd.	Cholera decreasing.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1885.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji.				TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	10	11	21		10	11	21
From 2 to 10 years	24	14	38		24	14	38
" 10 " 20 "	80	30	116		80	30	116
" 20 " 30 "	235	99	334		235	99	334
" 30 " 40 "	10	11	21		10	11	21
" 40 " 50 "	1	...	1		1	...	1
Above 50 "	...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	375	165	540	41.05 women to every 100 men.	375	165	540

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

					FIJI.			TOTAL.			GRAND TOTAL.
Oriassa	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1		2
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	2		4
Central ditto	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	3		4
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	...	...	...	...	148	69	217	148	69	...	217
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	136	65	201	136	65	...	201
Oudh	...	...	...	...	57	13	70	57	13	...	70
Central India	...	...	...	...	9	6	15	9	6	...	15
Punjab	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	...	8
Nepal	...	...	...	...	9	5	14	9	5	...	14
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	...	5
GRAND TOTAL					375	165	540	375	165	...	540

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

					FIJI.			TOTAL.			GRAND TOTAL.
Brahmins, high caste	...	...	...	...	90	28	118	90	28	...	118
Agriculturist	...	...	...	...	77	21	97	77	20	...	97
Artisans	...	...	...	...	54	32	86	54	32	...	86
Low castes	...	...	...	...	110	58	168	110	58	...	168
Musalmanas	...	...	...	...	44	27	71	44	27	...	71
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL					375	165	540	375	165	...	540

Memo.

		Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos	...	331	138	469
2. Musalmans	...	44	27	71
3. Christians	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		375	165	540

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 23. }

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER

		Wheat.												Barley.						Rice (best sort).						Rice (common).						Great Millet (Jowar).			Cholam.			Bairush Millet (Pennisetum).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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• The sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were: - Chitra 18 seers, Cutwa 14-8 seers, and Manasganga 13-4 seers.

TE AND COMMERCE.

FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1885.

REKS OF NO TOLAHB.

† In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER

QUANTITIES PER																			
PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Holons veryham.			Bairush M. (Cumbao, B. Pentadaria)		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1894.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1894.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1894.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1894.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1894.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																			
	Calcutta	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	11 10	11 10	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	24-Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	14 8	21 4	20 0	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 14	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nudda	17 4	17 4	16 12	22 15	22 15	20 0	11 6	11 6	12 8	13 0	12 0	13 54	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 4	15 4	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	13 0	14 0	14 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morshedabad	17 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagore	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 4	14 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajahmudy	16 8	18 0	19 0	26 4	30 0	33 0	12 0	13 6	11 8	12 12	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpore	18 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna	20 4	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	14 4	14 10	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Farjeeling	12 0	12 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	13 6	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	16 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																			
	Dacca	21 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	28 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	17 12	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forcespore	16 0	6 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	13 4	8 0	13 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	15 8	16 0	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	16 0	6 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nonkolly	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	16 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	13 14	13 11	13 8	16 0	18 3	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 14	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																			
	Patna	21 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	32 0	23 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	15 0	17 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	17 8	18 8	18 8	23 0	24 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	12 0	12 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	19 0	21 0	18 8	24 0	24 0	23 0	11 0	10 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	23 0
	Darbhanga	17 9	16 8	15 8	30 16	30 16	...	9 15	8 14	8 14	12 6	12 2	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moufferpore	17 0	18 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saran	20 0	18 8	17 8	26 0	25 8	22 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	16 8	17 0	12 0	26 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Chumparan	17 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	25 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	21 0	21 0	18 11	27 9	21 4	22 4	10 8	10 8	10 12	12 13	14 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur	19 9	19 9	17 10	36 3	25 4	21 7	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maidah	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South-Western Frontier Agency.	No returns received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																			
	Cuttack	15 12	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	17 1	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	15 12	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	15 12	21 0	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balagore	18 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	21 6	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
	Hazaribagh	14 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	13 8	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dumkri	16 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dumkri	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dumkri	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 4	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

- f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baranet and Humsirhat 13 seers, and Baranetpore 12-14 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koushtea 13 seers, Mohorpore 10-10 seers, Choudanga 12-8 seers, and Managhat 12-14 seers.
h In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bathira 13 seers, and Bagirhat 11 seers.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Baral 12 seers, Magora 10-12 seers, and Mongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Laitunga 10-8 seers, Jungipore 11-6 seers, and Kauli 15 seers.
k In the sub-divisions of Baitore and Nongong the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
l In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Barigau 13 seers, Baribanda 13 seers, Nuphanari 13 seers.
m The retail price of salt at Baragunga was 13 seers per rupee.
n The retail price of salt at Patacota in the Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
o In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Maukhangunge 14 seers, Moonsingunge 13 seers 12; Chittacka, and Baranagunge 13 seers.
p In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kosunda 14 seers, Madaripore 12 seers, and Bhanga 13 seers.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patacota 14-10 seers, Patacota 11 seers.

FOR THE 1ST HALF OF MAY 1885—continued.

OF 80 TOLAHS.

Milleta, Ragi, Ac., Gu. Veragu, Nawee, Gu. Corallo, Murh- Bales,) Panicum Gu. &c.				Gram.				Firewood.				Salt.												Districts.				Provinces.						
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1884.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1884.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1884.		Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.						Retail.												
																Present fort- night.						Past fort- night.							Correspond- ing fortnight of 1884.					
																P. a.	p.	P. a.	p.	P. a.	p.	P. a.	p.	P. a.	p.	P. a.	p.		P. a.	p.	P. a.	p.	P. a.	p.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
...	...	19 0	19 0	18 10	90 0	90 0	101 0	2 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	0 13 4	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17 8	17 8	7 8	100 0	90 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 12 13	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	22 15	22 15	21 5 1/2	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	11 10 1/2	11 10 1/2	11 10 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	18 0	16 0	5 0	200 0	200 0	201 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	0 12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20 0	21 4	25 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	0 12 11	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	23 0	23 8	28 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	0 12 11	12 11	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16 0	16 0	5 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	0 12 8	12 8	8 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	23 27	20 1/2	23 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 3 8	3 5 4	3 2 6	12 6 1/2	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18 0	13 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 5 0	12 12	13 2	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	19 8	23 8	22 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	0 10 8	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 6	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 6 1/2	12 6 1/2	12 6 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	128 0	120 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4 1/2	12 4 1/2	12 4 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16 0	18 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	13 5 1/2	13 5 1/2	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 0 1/2	12 0 1/2	12 0 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17 0	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 11 0	13 0 1/2	13 0 1/2	13 0 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	12 8 1/2	12 4 1/2	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	13 0 1/2	13 0 1/2	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15 3	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	10 0 1/2	10 0 1/2	10 0 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	13 8 1/2	12 8 1/2	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0 1/2	11 0 1/2	11 0 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	24 0	34 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 1/2	12 0 1/2	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20 8	20 8	20 4	200 0	200 0	190 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 0 1/2	11 0 1/2	11 0 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	22 0	21 0	24 0	140 0	120 0	130 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 0 1/2	12 0 1/2	12 0 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17 9	20 15	20 15	196 0	176 0	176 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	12 0 1/2	12 0 1/2	12 0 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0 1/2	12 0 1/2	12 0 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	23 0	23 0	21 8	180 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 3 0	3 6 0	11 0 1/2	11 0 1/2	11 0 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	12 4 1/2	12 0 1/2	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	23 0	24 2	25 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 3 6	13 9 1/2	13 2 1/2	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20 13	21 7	20 13	164 0	164 0	151 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 10 1/2	12 10 1/2	12 10 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	10 0 3/4	10 0 3/4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	24 0	25 0	23 0	160 0	180 0	200 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 8 1/2	11 0 1/2	11 0 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...				
...	...	18 6	15 12	18 8	19 11	22 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Orissa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	18 6	18 8	21 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 6 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	16 0 1/2	16 0 1/2	16 0 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	9 12 9	12 8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...				
...	...	23 0	20 0	16 8	16 0	16 8	330 0	320 0	320 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	11 0	CHOTA NAGPUR.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	11 0 1/2	11 0 1/2	10 0	...	...	...	South Western Frontier Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12 0	14 0	16 0	200 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 1/2	9 0 1/2	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	10 1 1/2	10 10 1/2	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1 In the sub-division the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Kishoreganj 10-10 seers, Atia 12 seers, Jamalpur 11-8 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

2 The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.

3 The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 8 to 12-4 seers per rupee.

4 In the sub-division the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Aurangabad 11-12 seers, Jehannabad 11-4 seers, and Nowada 10 seers.

5 In the sub-division the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Buxar and Cassim 11-8 seers, and Bhabbhah 11-4 seers.

6 The retail price of salt in the Jalore sub-division was 11 seers per rupee.

7 The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11-4 to 12-8 seers per rupee.

8 The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

9 In the sub-division the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Bagmati 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.

10 In the sub-division the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Banks 12 seers, Madhupura 10-4 seers, and Boopole 11 seers.

11 In the sub-division the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Kishoreganj 10 seers, and Arrarrah 11 seers.

12 The retail price of salt at Chattri was 10 seers per rupee and at Baharkulha 12 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

Districts.		QUANTITIES PER MONTH.																																			
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chulam, Jowar), Holms Soryum.			Bulrush Millet (Chulam, Jowar), Pansollaria Soryum.																				
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.																		
ASSAM.	Sylhet	13	4	11	0	12	8	13	4	12	12	11	4	18	12	18	12	16	0
	Cachar	10	9	10	0	10	10	12	12	10	0	10	0	10	10	14	4	14	0	15	0
	Gowalpari	20	0	20	0	18	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	13	0	13	0	13	4
	Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	4	0	...	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	8	0	11	0	12	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kametin	16	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	7	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	11	0	11	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nongong	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	5	8	10	8	12	0	13	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	8	0	13	0	14	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	8	0	13	0	13	0	11	0
	Khasi & Jaintia Hills	8	0	10	0	7	0	12	0	12	0	10	0
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	4	0	4	0	8	0	8	0	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.W. PROVINCES.	Delora Dón	21	0	22	0	18	8	31	0	37	0	25	0	7	0	7	0	6	8	12	8	12	8	10	0	26	0	26	0	24	0	30	0	30	0	2	
	Sohraonpur	24	11	25	10	21	8	32	4	32	4	26	14	8	9	8	9	7	8	12	5	12	5	9	11	30	11	32	4	23	11	36	14	34	6	12	
	Muzaffarnagar	23	10	23	10	19	12	35	5	35	5	30	12	6	9	6	9	6	9	14	5	15	6	11	0	27	8	27	8	23	7	32	8	27	8	2	
	Morad	24	0	23	8	20	0	36	0	37	0	27	0	6	8	6	8	0	14	0	14	0	12	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	25	0	2	2	
	Bulandshahr	26	0	26	4	21	12	37	8	37	8	21	8	6	0	7	0	6	0	10	0	10	12	8	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	30	0	32	0	2	
	Aligarh	15	0	15	0	13	4	36	0	36	0	26	8	6	0	8	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	2	
	Kanana	26	0	26	0	19	0	37	0	37	0	16	0	10	8	11	0	9	8	11	0	12	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gorhwal	14	0	14	0	13	8	18	0	18	0	17	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	11	0	11	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	24	8	24	8	19	2	37	2	37	2	26	14	13	8	13	8	9	0	15	3	15	3	10	2	22	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moradabad	26	8	26	8	20	15	38	8	38	8	29	4	10	4	9	0	8	7	13	8	15	0	12	8	31	0	32	0	30	8	30	8	32	0	4	
	Rudawn	27	9	27	0	22	8	12	0	12	0	31	3	6	0	6	0	8	6	16	0	18	0	12	0	38	13	38	13	38	13	38	13	38	13	12	
	Bacchali	26	4	26	0	20	1	36	4	36	0	28	12	6	4	6	4	5	0	14	1	14	6	11	14	32	8	32	8	28	12	28	12	28	12	2	
	Bahjshampur	26	8	26	8	28	4	48	4	45	0	34	4	8	0	8	0	8	4	16	8	18	0	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarai Pergunnah	27	8	28	12	23	12	41	0	36	4	37	8	8	12	8	12	8	3	16	4	16	4	11	14	48	13	43	12	38	12	31	0	30	0	2	
	Muttra	23	0	22	8	19	0	38	8	38	0	25	8	8	0	8	0	7	0	14	8	15	8	11	8	32	0	34	0	34	0	39	0	32	0	2	
	Agra	22	0	21	8	18	4	29	0	31	8	24	8	5	0	5	0	5	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	28	0	29	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	2	
	Farrukhabad	23	3	23	4	21	8	34	4	31	8	13	10	5	7	5	8	7	0	15	10	17	8	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri	23	8	23	0	21	0	30	8	31	0	26	8	4	8	4	0	4	0	13	8	9	0	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	24	8	23	8	20	0	32	0	38	12	24	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	14	0	15	4	13	0	30	0	29	0	24	0	24	0	32	0	2	
	Bah	25	4	25	0	22	0	35	4	37	0	31	4	7	12	7	8	7	12	15	4	16	0	11	8	24	0	26	0	27	0	25	0	25	0	2	
	Jawun	27	0	27	0	22	8	28	0	28	0	24	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	29	0	29	0	26	0	27	0	27	0	2	
	Shamli	28	0	28	0	22	8	39	8	39	11	28	5	9	0	9	0	7	0	17	0	17	0	12	0	34	9	34	9	34	9	34	9	34	9	2	
	Lalitpur	30	4	29	4	25	2	40	0	30	0	35	0	10	0	2	0	8	0	14	0	14	0	10	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	2	
	Chandpur	25	8	23	8	22	0	33	0	33	0	30	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	15	8	16	0	12	8	31	0	33	0	32	0	32	0	31	0	2	
	Fatehpur	22	8	22	8	19	0	31	0	31	0	27	0	19	0	10	0	9	0	13	0	18	0	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etah	22	0	22	0	27	0	30	0	28	0	34	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	16	0	16	0	12	0	37	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	31	0	2	
	Almabad	22	14	22	4	19	8	30	4	30	0	27	4	12	0	8	0	8	0	15	8	15	0	14	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	2	
	Panditpur	24	0	25	6	25	5	29	13	26	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jampur	23	0	21	10	1	14	30	0	30	0	28	4	7	0	7	0	7	1	15	8	14	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur	22	8	22	8	19	13	27	11	28	5	25	3	14	5	14	5	12	9	17	1	17	1	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basti	20	0	22	0	18	0	35	0	35	0	29	0	10	0	9	12	8	12	15	0	16	0	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azargarh	20	10	20	10	19	4	30	4	30	4	26	4	10	5	10	5	10	5	11	13	13	4	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur	20	0	20	0	17	0	25	0	24	0	23	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	13	0	14	0	12	0	27	0	23	0	21	0	26	0	26	0	2		
Benares	30	1	19	8	18	2	26	9	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	8	11	13	9	18	9	12	3	30	6	30	6	26	9	25	0	25	8	2	
Ghazipur	19	15	20	9	19	5	27	11	27	8	25	11	6	7	6	7	7	14	24	14	24	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ballia	19	15	19	4	19	5	27	0	25	12	24	6	14	2	14	2	9	0	15	8	15	8	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benishit	25	0	24	0	21	4	39	0	37	12	32	0	12	8	12	8	10	0	16	4	18	4	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amora	No returns received.																																				
ORISSA.	Saltanpur	26	0	26	0	22	0	36	0	36	0	28	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	19	0	19	0	14	8	32	0	32	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Postagarh	26	5	23	5	22	5	34	2	35	5	30	15	16	11	17	2	14	0	19	0	18	13	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lyabab	22	4	22	0	20	0	31	0	29	0	26	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	18	0	16	0	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	30	0	28	8	22	0	46	0	38	0	32	0	10	0	10	0	7	0	18	0	18	0	11	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	...	
	Kuchow	22	5	22	12	21	10	38	0	32	10	30	10	6	0	6	0	6	0	16	2	16	0	12	12	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	31			

TERS OF 80 TOLANS.

[illegible]

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER

Provinces.		Districts.		QUANTITIES PRODUCED.																														
				Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, Kharra & Gergam).			Butter (Common).															
				Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.													
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.											
PUNJAB—continued.	Ferozepore	35	0	24	0	32	0	40	0	40	0	38	0	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	11	0	34	0	35	0	30	0	...	...	...	...
	Mooltan	18	0	18	0	18	0	27	0	27	0	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	10	0	23	0	24	0	24	0	23	0	24	0
	Jhang	25	0	21	0	22	0	32	0	32	0	29	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	30	0
	Montgomery	21	0	20	0	20	0	32	0	32	0	30	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	9	0	24	0	23	0	24	0	32	0	32	0
	Lahore	24	0	24	0	25	0	37	0	37	0	38	0	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	12	0	30	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0
	Amritsar	27	0	27	0	28	0	40	0	40	0	39	0	...	...	...	14	0	16	0	14	0	24	0	24	0	32	0	32	0	14	0
	Gurdaspur	28	0	28	0	29	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	11	0	30	0	32	0	35	0	38	0	28	0
	Gujranwala	26	0	27	0	25	0	45	0	42	0	40	0	...	...	...	13	0	14	0	13	0	31	0	40	0	40	0	32	0	31	0
	Sialkot	35	0	28	0	28	0	42	0	44	0	40	0	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	12	0	44	0	45	0	50	0	44	0	44	0
	Gujrat	30	0	30	0	29	0	43	0	50	0	49	0	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	12	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0
	Rawalpindi	29	0	29	0	31	0	50	0	47	0	45	0	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	12	0	32	0	36	0	36	0	38	0	38	0
	Jhelum	27	0	28	0	27	0	40	0	44	0	40	0	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	14	0	26	0	28	0	33	0	34	0	34	0
	Shalpur	37	0	26	0	29	0	36	0	40	0	45	0	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	6	0	21	0	22	0	23	0	23	0	21	0
	Muzaffargarh	21	0	19	0	20	0	26	0	27	0	29	0	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	11	0	33	0	33	0	39	0	28	0	28	0
Dera Ghazi Khan	19	0	19	0	19	0	27	0	26	0	27	0	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	23	0	29	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	
Dera Ismail Khan	26	0	24	0	21	0	38	0	37	0	37	0	...	...	...	10	0	11	0	10	0	55	0	55	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	
Bannu	39	0	38	0	33	0	73	0	75	0	48	0	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	0	
Kohat	31	0	32	0	32	0	66	0	66	0	46	0	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	11	0	32	0	32	0	57	0	57	0	57	0	
Peshawar	27	0	27	0	28	0	53	0	51	0	51	0	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	
Hazara	30	0	33	0	29	0	44	0	44	0	41	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Saugor	31	13	30	7	27	0	...	...	...	12	6	13	3	10	0	13	11	14	6	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	32	0	34	5	32	0	...	...	...	17	12	16	0	12	8	20	0	18	7	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	23	0	22	0	24	0	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	10	8	15	8	15	0	13	0	25	0	27	0	27	0	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	25	0	25	0	32	0	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	14	0	18	0	18	0	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	22	6	22	6	26	8	...	...	...	12	13	12	8	12	8	17	16	17	16	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	19	3	20	3	22	0	...	...	...	12	8	12	8	9	8	14	16	17	2	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	20	4	...	...	...	8	7	8	7	4	8	12	0	12	0	11	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimr	23	4	23	4	21	10	...	...	...	4	8	...	12	9	15	4	15	4	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	22	0	21	8	23	8	...	...	...	12	1	12	0	13	0	12	8	13	8	13	0	24	0	25	0	27	0	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	24	0	21	0	24	0	...	...	...	9	0	10	0	9	8	14	0	14	0	13	0	24	0	25	0	27	0	...	...	...	...
	Wardha	24	0	22	13	20	0	...	...	...	8	14	9	7	7	0	11	7	14	8	10	0	29	14	32	0	18	0	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	22	8	24	6	22	12	...	...	...	9	6	8	12	9	4	13	9	14	6	14	12	29	13	1	4	28	13	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	26	2	27	8	24	0	
	Bhandara	27	0	27	12	24	0	12	0	12	0	10	0	19	0	19	4	17	0	
Balaghat	27	8	27	8	32	0	...	...	...	13	2	13	1	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	35	0	36	0	32	0	...	...	...	16	4	16	3	14	0	24	5	24	5	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	58	4	53	4	47	8	...	...	...	22	8	22	5	26	8	31	8	31	5	34	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rambhadr	...	...	36	4	24	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRITISH BURMA.	Arakan Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	13	0	13	0	16	8	16	8	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Akyab	
	Northern Arakan	No return received			12	7	16	8	11	3	13	15	17	3	18	6	
	Kyaukpada	
	Sandoway	
	Paga Division.	
	Rangoon Town	20	9	20	9	16	4	15	0	15	6	12	8	16	8	16	10	14	2	
	Pegu	8	9	8	9	7	1	12	1	12	1	9	14	
	Tharrawaddy	11	14	14	4	7	2	17	13	17	13	7	14	
	Prome	17	2	17	2	16	3	14	15	14	15	11	10	17	2	17	3	12	7	
	Irrawaddy Division.
	Bassien	15	6	15	4	13	2	18	2	17	15	15	11	
	Monada	11	15	11	15	10	4	15	10	15	10	13	0	
	Thonegwa	10	12	10	12	9	6	17	7	17	7	10	7	
Thagelmyo	20	1	20	1	9	4	...	...	...	14	6	14	6	10	3	18	9	16	9	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenasserim Division.	
Moulmein Town & Amherst	9	0	9	0	9	0	11	8	11	8	9	11	13	8	13	8	12	2	
Tatoy	13	12	13	12	12	6	21	1	21	0	16	12	
Mergui	16	4	14	4	14	9	18	14	15	14	16	10	
Toungoo	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	13	13	13	12	5	
Shawgyin	11	9	11	9	9	1	13	13	13	13	9	9	
Baloon	No return received		
HYDRABAD AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

OF 80 TOLANS.

† No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER																							
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Miller (Chotum, Jowar), Bajras Gergaum.			Bulrush (Gauhar, Pongol).								
		Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MYSORE.	Bangalore	No return received																							
	Kolar																								
	Tankur																								
	Mysore																								
	Shimoga																								
	Kadur																								
COORG.	Coorg	9 10	9 6	8 13	13 8	9 14	10 5	12 4	13 9	13 14	15 8	16 6	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaypore	19 0	19 0	17 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	33 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	Kichengurh	21 12	20 0	17 0	28 0	30 0	22 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	32 0	0 17	8 22	8 25	8 25	8 25	8 25	8 25	8 25	8 25	8 25
	Kerrowlee	21 10	20 0	18 12	26 14	28 12	24 6	15 0	15 0	10 0	16 4	16 4	11 4	28 14	30 10	24 6	6 27	8 30	8 30	8 30	8 30	8 30	8 30	8 30	8 30
	Uluar	23 6	21 13	18 4	30 12	32 4	23 13	6 12	6 12	7 7	8 0	9 2	8 6	29 4	33 2	23 3	3 29	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31
	Bharpore (City)	23 2	21 11	18 11	30 4	31 3	24 3	7 4	7 4	7 6	8 0	9 2	8 6	29 4	33 2	23 3	3 29	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31
	Ajmere	18 8	19 0	15 8	26 8	27 0	21 8	3 0	3 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	31 0	23 0	2 22	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21
	Deoli Cantonment	25 15	26 1	22 4	38 2	43 4	30 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	43 14	47 8	23 0	3 34	12 35	12 35	12 35	12 35	12 35	12 35	12 35	12 35
	Brinpara	31 6	31 6	16 8	32 4	32 4	26 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 7	27 4	27 4	4 20	0 23	4 23	4 23	4 23	4 23	4 23	4 23	4 23	4 23
	Sirahae	20 0	20 0	14 8	25 0	27 0	25 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	0 18	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23
	Abu	16 0	16 0	13 8	22 8	22 8	20 8	6 0	6 4	6 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
	Anadra	18 0	18 0	15 0	25 8	25 8	23 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Balmere	18 2	18 2	13 12	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaisalmere	12 0	10 0	12 4	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 12	12 0	11 4	11 0	25 0	24 8	19 0	0 20	12 20	12 20	12 20	12 20	12 20	12 20	12 20	12 20
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	25 0	25 0	18 0	32 0	36 0	31 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	23 7	24 3	17 3	32 13	34 6	24 3	10 2	10 2	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ranawara (Meywar Agency)	33 12	35 0	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	8 12	10 0	17 13	18 12	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh	29 11	29 10	19 1	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 6	13 7	12 8	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	18 0	18 6	15 8	25 0	24 12	25 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	6 9	7 8	23 12	22 4	17 8	31 4	4 23	4 23	4 23	4 23	4 23	4 23	4 23	4 23
RAJPOOTANA.	Bikaner	15 0	15 0	12 5	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	3 11	6 0	6 0	6 11	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8
	Boondee	31 0	31 0	26 12	48 0	44 0	42 8	9 0	8 8	7 8	9 8	9 0	8 0	50 0	52 0	0 38	8 25	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24
	Kotah	32 0	30 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	0 34	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25
	Tonk	24 8	23 8	21 0	35 0	35 2	31 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	43 8	44 4	4 31	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhalawar	28 5	28 5	23 0	35 13	37 11	36 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 3	42 0	42 0	0 31	0 25	2 24	2 24	2 24	2 24	2 24	2 24	2 24	2 24
	Shahpore	26 0	25 4	19 12	42 8	39 0	26 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 0	13 12	40 0	38 0	0 27	1 24	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30
	Dholpur	20 15	20 8	15 2	33 15	34 0	24 12	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	11 8	23 15	23 12	24 2	2 37	11 28	11 28	11 28	11 28	11 28	11 28	11 28	11 28
	Indore	22 0	22 0	19 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 14	30 0	30 0	0 39	1 24	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30
	Gwalior	23 1	23 3	17 7	31 0	31 0	22 3	8 4	8 4	7 5	10 1	10 1	9 2	28 5	28 5	5 22	13 33	13 33	13 33	13 33	13 33	13 33	13 33	13 33	13 33
	Guana	32 0	32 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	37 8	37 8	8 35	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20
CENTRAL INDIA.	Baghelkhand (Sena)	25 8	24 0	27 0	36 4	35 0	35 0	8 1	8 0	7 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	28 0	30 0	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

DIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1885—concluded.

BERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millet, Rice, (Kharra, Veragu, Sera, Chenna Coraino, Sulva, Nupies), Dama, Arisiam, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Divisions.			Provinces.			
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1884.	Present fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1884.	Present fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1884.	Wholesale.			Retail.									
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Present fort- night.	Past fortnight.					Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fort- night.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Bangalore			Mysore.
...	Kolar			
...	Tumkur			
...	Mysore			
...	Shimoga			
...	Kadur			
...	Coorg			
...	Jeypore			
...	Kishanganj			
...	Korowlee			
...	Uluwar			
...	Bharatpur (City)			
...	Ajmera			
...	Dooli Cantonment			
...				
...	Erinpura			
...	Sirohee			
...	Abn			
...	Anadra			
...	Balmere			
...	Jewalmere			
...	Hilly Tracts of Meywar			
...	Meywar (Oodeypore)			
...				
...	Banswara (Meywar Agency)			
...	Partabgarh			
...	Marwar (Jodhpore)			
...				
...	Bikaner			
...	Boondee			
...	Kotah			
...	Tonk			
...	Jualwar			
...	Shahpore			
...	Dholpur			
...				
...	Indore			
...	Gwalior			
...	Goons			
...	Baghetkhand (Sutna)			

* Ten pice per bundle.

† Eight pice per bundle.

D. BARBOUR.

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 868 AND 869 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28th MAY 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

[illegible]DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. V of 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH MAY 1885.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH MAY 1885.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 10TH MAY 1885.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 9TH MAY 1885.		Total Income in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Guaranteed.													
9th May 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,36,272	249	608	1,42,788	235	7,56,149	242	7,41,606	219		14,542
9th ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	1,96,792	261	706	2,71,832	327	12,81,187	298	10,49,458	496	6,68,271	
9th ditto	Madras	861	1,38,709	161	861	1,29,772	151	7,86,916	160	7,37,852	154	49,064	
9th ditto	South Indian	654	1,00,893	154	654	86,358	132	5,08,326	136	4,46,342	137	12,484	
9th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	9,20,417	635	1,504	10,79,695	718	54,89,559	650	56,32,197	672	1,42,638	
9th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,32,270	721	461	3,27,426	710	19,07,044	724	17,56,982	594		1,50,062
	TOTAL	4,736	18,31,443	387	4,794	21,37,881	446	1,07,20,690	397	1,13,14,437	424	5,84,757	
State.													
9th May 1885	East Indian	1,509	9,84,731	652	1,509	11,19,342	742	54,68,453	634	58,51,638	696	3,83,185	
9th ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	87,402	375	233	73,917	317	4,63,034	348	4,82,207	372	19,173	
9th ditto	Nailati	27	1,438	55	27	972	36	8,288	53	7,916	52		373
9th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	41,411	166	249	37,380	150	2,13,551	155	2,15,547	155	1,996	
9th ditto	Kaunia-Dharia	32	2,563	80	32	3,181	86	15,375	84	16,523	81	1,145	
9th ditto	Tirhoot	193	21,765	113	226	28,845	128	1,20,078	111	1,78,908	138	50,830	
9th ditto	Patna-Gya.	57	6,604	161	57	10,081	188	56,198	172	64,780	204	8,582	
9th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	188	15,751	114	249	16,479	66	79,853	101	99,722	72	19,869	
9th ditto	Dihlwanagar-Ghazipur	12	2,034	170	12	1,249	103	8,467	123	6,650	98		1,917
9th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(a)	1,259	3,14,181	260	1,411	3,15,209	223	18,56,190	262	18,18,980	231		67,819
9th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	14,017	311	45	13,505	300	85,169	331	80,279	320		4,890
9th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	48,812	328	149	47,508	319	2,80,331	329	2,84,920	355	14,599	
9th ditto	British Burma	207	45,769	221	254	46,332	182	3,02,630	256	2,77,028	196		25,802
9th ditto	Sindia	76	7,346	98	75	7,496	100	45,843	106	53,083	125	6,740	
9th ditto	Punjab Northern	447	50,989	114	447	70,323	157	3,64,227	143	5,97,033	239	2,32,806	
9th ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,41,989	215	660	2,98,600	452	8,41,005	223	13,63,819	371	5,22,814	
9th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	61	2,032	57	66	5,638	86	18,932	65	39,581	91	14,619	
9th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit				86	1,372	38			10,353	52	10,353	
9th ditto	Narainganj - Dacca				10	1,835	184			10,130	182	10,130	
9th ditto	Mymensingh					(b)				(c) 1,713	16	1,713	
9th ditto	Kokiamukh												
	TOTAL	3,634	8,07,312	211	4,243	9,80,556	231	47,91,874	219	56,06,472	236	8,14,598	
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)			10,078	36,23,456	360	10,546	42,37,779	402	2,09,90,007	365	2,27,72,547	386	17,82,540
FROM ESTIMATED EXPENSES								98,65,303	172	1,09,30,823	185		
NET RECEIPTS								1,11,24,704	193	1,18,41,724	201	7,17,030	
Assisted Companies.													
9th May 1885	Bengal Central	126	7,907	63	126	9,485	75	28,031	55	57,924	83	19,993	
9th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon				67	3,897	58			29,902	80	29,902	
9th ditto	Assam	70	5,149	74	78	8,532	45	20,303	76	26,186	60	5,883	
9th ditto	Southern Mahratta		(b)			(b)		(d) 10,536	82	(e) 59,702	61	43,866	
9th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	73	1,860	19	303	30,450	100	(e) 10,069	25	1,55,638	92	1,45,571	
9th ditto	Tankestur				22	5,081	231			85,914	293	35,914	
	TOTAL	269	14,416	54	590	52,425	38	84,232	63	3,05,261	81	2,81,020	
Native States.													
9th May 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	35,858	186	103	28,920	150	2,00,525	190	1,45,409	135		64,116
9th ditto	Jodhpur	19	934	49	64	3,470	54	6,662	52	17,223	48	11,661	
9th ditto	Nizam's		(b)			(b)		(d) 1,14,757	201	(e) 1,00,565	182		14,192
9th ditto	Mysore		(b)			(b)		(d) 29,748	75	(e) 62,230	50	2,482	
9th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala				16	903	56			5,730	64	5,730	
	TOTAL	212	36,792	174	273	33,293	123	3,59,092	150	3,01,257	102		38,433

R.E.—As regards the figures in column "Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to date," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.
(a) Including Receipts: Porcupine State Railway.
(b) Returns not received.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd May 1885.
(d) Ditto ditto 1st April to 3rd May 1885.
(e) Ditto ditto 2nd April to 10th May 1885.

SIMLA.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd JUNE 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has been general in the Madras Presidency, and prospects are reported to have improved in Bellary and Anantapur, where they have been very unsatisfactory for some time past. Railway relief works have been stopped in Bellary. In Mysore rain has been general throughout the State, benefiting the standing crops and increasing the water-supply. The prospects of the season are improving, and ploughing and sowing are in progress.

In Bombay rain has fallen in parts of several districts. The *rabi* harvest has been completed, and *kharif* sowings have commenced in places. Scarcity of drinking-water and of fodder still continues in parts of Marwar. In the Central Provinces the weather is hot, with occasional storms and showers. *Kharif* ploughing is in progress. Some rain has also fallen in the Berars and the Nizam's Territories, where *kharif* preparations are in hand. In the Central India and Rajputana States there was little or no rain, but prospects continue generally good. The weather is reasonable in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; the *rabi* harvest has been completed, and markets are well supplied. In the Punjab rain has been general. The *rabi* outturn in some districts has been damaged to some extent by rain. *Kharif* operations have commenced.

Some rain has fallen in parts of Bengal, but more is wanted generally. Agricultural operations are much retarded, and the standing crops are withering. Scarcity of drinking-water is also beginning to be felt in places. Rain fell throughout Assam, but more is wanted in some districts. Ploughing and sowing continue. The prospects of tea are somewhat unfavourable in Sylhet, Cachar, and Dibrugarh.

In British Burma rain has fallen in every district, but not in sufficient quantities to allow ploughing operations to be commenced. Cholera, fever, and small-pox are prevalent in most districts of Bombay and Bengal, and are reported to some extent from other Provinces. Otherwise the public health is generally good.

Prices continue high in Bengal, and are reported to be still rising in some places. Elsewhere prices are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and Territories.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(3rd June)		
Bellary ..	1.18 (average)	Standing crops wet and moderately good, but withering in parts; harvest partly, yield below average. 5 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ..	.49 (")	Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts; 11 deaths from cholera.
Guntur ..	.45 (")	Fever and cattle-disease in parts; 24 deaths from cholera.
Kistn ..	.40 (")	Fever and small-pox in parts; cattle-disease in one taluk; 25 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ..	.92 (")	Standing crops good under large, but withering under small tanks; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ..	1.13 (")	Standing crops generally good, but cotton is bad in one taluk; harvest paddy, <i>cholum</i> and <i>ragi</i> in parts, outturn about average. Fever exists; 18 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ..	.25 (")	Standing crops good, except in parts damaged by the late rain and floods and not flourishing in parts of two taluks for want of rain; harvest ginger and indigo, outturn up to average. 48 deaths from cholera.
Madura ..	Previous week including reports since received, average .30. This week .15.	Fever prevalent.
Malabar ..	3.07 (average)	Harvest third crop paddy, outturn below average. Small-pox prevalent; fever and cattle-disease exist; 19 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ..	2.29	Small-pox and fever in parts.
Bombay (June 3rd)		
Kanachi ..	Juli .19; Dada .17	River at Katri on 1st, 13 feet 10 inches against 8 feet 11 inches last year. Fever in four and cattle-disease in three talukas; loss of 10 bullocks and 17 sheep in Ghorabari taluka, 2 cases of small-pox in Kanachi recovered on 25th; disease in twenty-one villages in the districts, 33 fresh cases, 5 deaths, 20 remaining sick; 114 cases of cholera in Shahbandar, 52 deaths, 36 remaining; in Sakro 5 cases, 2 deaths, 4 remaining; in Ghorabari 1 case, 1 death; in Vatta 3 cases, 3 deaths; and in Juli 13 cases, 10 deaths. Prices—wheat, red rice, and <i>bagri</i> in Kanachi 26, 28 and 36, in Sahwan 38, 42 and 44, in Sakro 18, 38 and 43, and in Mirpur Botoro 24, 48 and 46 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ..	Nil	<i>Kharif</i> cultivation in progress throughout the district. River at Katri on 1st, 13 feet 10 inches against 8 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in three, fever in four, cattle-disease in two, measles in two, and cholera in one taluka. Weather cloudy. Wheat 28, <i>juari</i> 46, <i>bagri</i> 44, red rice 3, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.

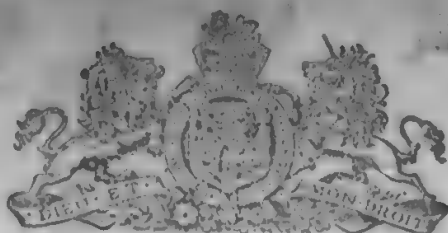
Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Ahmedabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	Manuring and sowing operations continue in some talukas. Public health good. Wheat 38 and <i>bajri</i> 35 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	<i>Nil</i>	Public health fair; cholera in Santheda, Sinor, and Baroda talukas. Land being prepared for next season. <i>Bajri</i> 30, wheat 28, and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	<i>Nil</i>	Preparations for sowing progressing. Cholera in Surat, Olphad, Chorasi, Bardoli, Jallapur, and Chikhi, 105 cases, 59 deaths; cattle-disease in Olphad. <i>Juari</i> 39 and <i>nagli</i> 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	Little rain in nine talukas.	<i>Rabi</i> harvest completed. Cholera in parts of Nasik, Niphad, and Malegaon, 167 attacks, 86 deaths. Weather hot. Small-pox in parts. Wheat 34, <i>bajri</i> 36, and rice 23, pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Average abnormal temperature <i>nil</i> ; vapour in air excessive; abnormal winds northerly on 28th and from 31st May to 2nd June; distant lightning on 27th and from 29th May to 1st June.
Poona ...	Hail and thunder storm in Poona; rain in seven talukas; maximum 3.88 in Poona, minimum .42 in Khed.	102 cases of cholera in Jannar and Khed talukas, 46 deaths. <i>Bajri</i> 32 and <i>juari</i> 41; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 32 and <i>juari</i> 37 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Sanganner, 1.19; Nowsa, 1.10; 24 to 84 in Shrigonda, Karjat, Jamkhed, Sheegon, Rahuri, Nagar, and Parner; <i>nil</i> in Akola and Kopargon.	Cholera in Jamkhed, 9 attacks, 1 death; in Sheegon 50 attacks, 17 deaths; in Rahuri 18 attacks, 9 deaths; in Kopargon 6 attacks, 4 deaths; and in Sanganner 13 attacks, 6 deaths. <i>Juari</i> 72 to 42 and <i>bajri</i> 51 to 39 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur ...	Sholapur, .97; Madha, .82; Barsi, 1.01; Karmala, 1.62; Pandharpur, 1.26; Sangola, 1.50; Malharas, 1.60.	<i>Juari</i> 48 pounds 24 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 39 pounds 9 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain throughout the district: Hingul, 5.0; Ron, 3.0; Hubli, Bankapur, Raniben-nur, Karajgi, and Kod, nearly 2.0; Navalgund, 1.0; Dharwar, less than 1.0; Gadag, Kalghatgi, minimum .41; more rain wanted in Gadag.	Ground being prepared for early crops; sowing of rice commenced in five talukas. Scarcity of drinking-water still continues in four and of fodder in three talukas. Cholera in Dharwar, Hubli, and Kalghatgi, 111 fatal out of 172 cases; small-pox in three talukas. Rice 22 to 32 and <i>juari</i> 35 to 59 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Yellapur, 4.0 maximum; Kumpta, 1.14 minimum.	Sowing operations commenced in some parts. Small-pox and fever in six talukas; cholera in Hahyal taluka division, 52 cases, 40 deaths; in Mugud Petha 3 cases, 2 deaths; cattle-disease in Supa Petha. Common rice in Karwar 13, district average 14, seers per rupee. One man killed by lightning in Sandige village in Siddapur taluka.
Rajkot ...	<i>Nil</i>	General health good. Weather very warm. Small-pox in Nawanganagar, Jalia, Dewani, and Budala under Bagasia thana; a man was attacked by cholera at Jetpur, but recovered. <i>Bajri</i> 31 and <i>juari</i> 42 pounds per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in parts of fourteen districts; hailstorm in parts of Poona and Shikarpur. <i>Rabi</i> harvest completed in all districts; preparations for <i>kharif</i> crops in progress in fourteen districts; <i>kharif</i> sowings commenced in parts of Dharwar and Shikarpur; scarcity of drinking-water continues in four and of fodder in three talukas of Dharwar. Cholera in parts of eighteen, small-pox in parts of twelve, and fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine districts.
Bengal—(June 3rd)		
Chittagong ...	.13	Weather hot; rain much wanted. Prospects of crops fair. Prices steady. Cattle-disease reported; cholera still lingers.
Dacca ...	.40	Prospects of crops good, and harvesting of spring rice nearly finished. Price of rice rising. Public health fair; some cases of cholera reported from town and mofussil.
24 Pargunnahs (Calcutta) ...	Not stated	Seedlings of early rice and jute doing well, but rain very much wanted. Price of common rice 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather very hot and rain very much wanted. Not more than one-fourth of the early rice crop sown, and that is withering; mulberry also suffering from drought. Public health fairly good, but cholera prevails in some villages. Common rice 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
Burdwan ...	.07; Cutwa, .03	Ploughing still delayed for want of rain; germinated early rice withering. Price of rice 12½ to 16 seers per rupee. Cholera about, but it is decreasing.
Rungpore ...	.71	Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of early rice and jute good. Price of rice stationary. Sporadic cases of cholera reported from Dinla.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Bhagalpur ...	Nil	Rain much wanted. Agricultural operations going on very slowly and in many places stopped; <i>bhadoi</i> and <i>marua</i> recently sown suffering from want of rain. Price of rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee. Crops backward and want rain; weeding progressing. Price of common rice 15 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Furneah ...	Nil	Fields are being prepared for sowing <i>bhadoi</i> and paddy; <i>cheena</i> on <i>acurah</i> land growing well. Cholera prevail in the Dinapore, Barrh, and Sadr subdivisions, and small pox in Dinapore and Behar.
Patna ...	Nil	Rain urgently needed for <i>bhadoi</i> cultivation; <i>moong</i> being harvested in places with tolerable outturn. Prices rising. Public health good.
Durbhanga ...	Nil	Weather hot. Ploughing continues, and in some places sowing of early rice has commenced. Small-pox reported from thanas Jageswar and Semaria, otherwise public health good.
Hazariabagh ...	Nil	Rain has facilitated sowing of paddy, which is in progress. Price of rice rather high; common rice 14 seers per rupee. In the town public health good, excepting a few cases of cholera in the interior.
Cuttack ...	3 62	Intense heat. Rain much wanted for cultivation of land and sowing of paddy. Public health fair.
Midnapur ...	Nil	Weather very hot. Cultivation of <i>aman</i> and <i>aus</i> paddy progressing. Price of rice remains high. Public health good.
Khoolna ...	25	Rain wanted in south, elsewhere agricultural operations going on well. Average price of rice 13 seers per rupee. Cholera reported from the south.
Dinapore ...	Slight rain on 31st May 1885.	Prospects of crops good. Price of rice stationary. Public health good. Great heat. Crops on the ground doing well. Prices steady. Public health fair.
Pubna (Serajgunj) ...	53	Rain wanted for preparation of lands and for sowing of <i>bhadoi</i> and paddy. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
Gya ...	Nil	<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been rain in some parts of the provinces, chiefly in the districts of Central and Eastern Bengal and in Cuttack; more rain is wanted almost everywhere. Agricultural operations are much retarded and the standing crops are withering. Scarcity of drinking water is felt in some places and this, combined with intense heat, is telling upon the health of the people. Cholera is still prevalent in several places, and cases of small-pox and fever are reported from some localities. High prices continue to prevail throughout the province, and in some districts they are said to be still rising.
Chumpan ...	Nil	
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(June 4th)		
Benares (June 2nd)	Nil	Heat increasing. Sugarcane doing fairly well; supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Cholera still continues; no cattle-disease.
Gorekhpur (" 1st)	Nil	Moderate westerly winds; heat above average. Prices easy. Public health good.
Fyzabad (" 2nd)	Nil	Sugarcane and <i>channa</i> being irrigated. Heat increasing. Public health good; condition of cattle fair.
Lucknow " 1st)	Nil	Weather very hot; wind variable. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Condition both of men and cattle good.
Rae Bareilly (" ")	Nil	Weather seasonable; hot west wind. Market well stocked. Prices steady. General health fair.
Partabgarh (" 2nd)	Nil	Weather hot. Cultivators manuring their fields; <i>sacau</i> in places being cut. Health good.
Allahabad (" ")	Nil	Weather hot and close. Few mangoes, but melons plentiful. Water and fodder abundant. Prices nearly stationary. Public health good, only isolated cases of cholera and small-pox.
Cawnpore (" 1st)	Nil	Heat excessive. Indigo and sugarcane being irrigated. Prices steady. Fever in two parganas, and small-pox in two others; rinderpest reported from one pargana.
Banda (" 2nd)	Nil	Weather cloudy. Supplies ample. General health good; slight cholera still continues in Mau and Karwi; slight cattle-disease in Banda.
Ballia (" 1st)	Nil	Heat increasing. Sugarcane doing well. Markets well supplied. 23 deaths reported from cholera.
Farakhabad (" 2nd)	Nil	Markets well stocked. Prices stationary. No cholera reported for last few days; health of people fair; cattle-disease reported in one tahsil.
Sitapur (" ")	Nil	Weather seasonable. Crops have all been harvested and threshed. No sickness reported.
Bareilly (" ")	Nil	Prices of grains slightly risen. General health good; some slight cattle-disease.
Kumaon (" ")	Nil	Weather warmer. <i>Kharif</i> operations going on. Prices stationary. General health good; cattle-disease continues.
Agra (" 1st)	Rain in two parganas, 0.2 to 0.3.	Prices steady. Slight cholera continues.
Jhansi (" 2nd)	0.4	<i>Rabi</i> over markets well stocked. Prices nearly steady. Public health good.
Meerut (" ")	Nil	
		Weather hot; westerly winds prevail. Some grain still on threshing floor, but new grain pouring into markets. Prices steady, except wheat, which has risen 2 seers owing to export demand. Health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight showers fell in Agra and Jhansi; otherwise the weather is seasonable. Markets well supplied, and prices generally steady. Public health fair; cholera continues in a few districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(June 3rd)		
Hissar (June 2nd)	Frequent storms with slight rain.	Health fair. <i>Kharif</i> ploughings commenced. Prices nearly stationary.
Delhi (" ")	95	Health fair. Prices almost steady.
Unbhatta (" ")	Nil	Health good. <i>Rabi</i> crops on threshing floors somewhat injured by rain. Prices slightly rising.
Jullundur (" ")	Nil	Health good. Sugarcane being weeded. Prices almost stationary.
Amritsar (" ")	10	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot (" ")	20	Crops inferior. Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Lahore (" ")	Slight rain	Health good. <i>Rabi</i> outturn somewhat injured by rain; very large area sown with cotton. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan (" ")	40	4 cases of cholera, 1 death; otherwise health good. <i>Rabi</i> harvested; <i>kharif</i> being sown. Slight fall in prices.
Rawalpindi (" ")	140	Health good. <i>Rabi</i> crop much injured by rain. Prices stationary.
Shahpur (" ")	Rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan (" ")	40	Health good. Prices stationary.
Peshawar (" ")	10	Past rains have damaged about one-third of the <i>rabi</i> yield. Slight fever prevalent. Prices of barley, <i>makki</i> , and grain rising; of other foodgrains stationary.
Central Provinces—(June 3rd)		
Nagpur (" ")	93	Weather very sultry. <i>Kharif</i> preparations continue. Slight cholera and small-pox. Prices of wheat risen; <i>juari</i> and rice fallen.
Jubbulpore (" ")	70	Weather cloudy and hot. Harvesting approaching completion. Cholera in places. Prices stationary.
Saugor (June 2nd)	17	Weather cloudy and very close. Winnowing nearly finished; <i>kharif</i> ploughings general. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Seoni (" ")	17; heavy rain with thunderstorm at Lucknow.	Weather cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> ploughing progressing. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease and small-pox continue. Price of rice slightly risen.
Hoshangabad (" ")	Nil	Weather reasonable, but occasionally cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> ploughing continues. 49 cases of cholera, 37 deaths; small-pox, 48 attacks. Prices stationary.
Khandwa (" ")	29	Weather hot, cloudy and close. 30 cases of cholera, 27 deaths. Wheat 24, rice 16, and <i>juari</i> 28 seers per upur.
Raipur (" ")	47	Weather cloudy and hot. <i>Kharif</i> preparations continue; some paddy sown. 32 cases of cholera, 19 deaths. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (May 3rd)	40; occasional showers	Weather cloudy and warm. Sugarcane doing well. A few cases of cholera. Prices unchanged.
British Burma—(June 3rd)		
Akyab (May 30th)	2.16	Total rainfall 5.33. Cholera in town abated, but slight in two circles; cattle-disease prevalent in one township.
Basscin (" ")	2.24	Total rainfall 7.45. Slight cholera in one township; cattle disease severe in four townships.
Pangoon (" ")	0.43	Total rainfall 6.11. Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) (" ")	0.06	Total rainfall 9.34. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Taney (" ")	0.26	Total rainfall 8.45. Public health good.
Pegu (" ")	3.45	Total rainfall 7.25. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Meizada (" ")	Nil	Total rainfall 7.87. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one circle.
Prome (" ")	1.49	Total rainfall 3.77. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Toungoo (" ")	2.25	Total rainfall 8.45. Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetharyo (" ")	0.26	Total rainfall 1.06. Public health and health of cattle good.
Assam—(June 3rd)		
Gauhati (" ")	1.41 of rain during the week ending the 2nd instant.	Weather getting warm. Reaping of <i>aus</i> on lowland begun; prospects good; sugarcane doing well; ploughing operations for <i>zali</i> crop in progress. Cholera prevalent in parts of the district; some cases of low-fever complaints reported from Barpeta.
Sylhet (" ")	4.45	State and prospects of crops fair; rice much wanted for tea as well as for other crops. Cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease still reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—contd.		
Cachar ...	1.53	Weather dry; rain much wanted. Ploughing and sowing of <i>dhani</i> and <i>aurali</i> crops continue, but not vigorously; prospects of tea rather unfavourable from red spider and want of rain. Common rice 16½ seers per rupee. 10 deaths from cholera from Sadr and 3 from Katigora reported.
Dibrugarh ...	3.82	Weather very hot. <i>Ahu dhan</i> doing well; tea backward; sowing of <i>sali dhan</i> commenced; scarcity in North Lakhimpur continues. District healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 3rd)		
Bangalore ...	1.27	Sugarcane and other standing crops benefited by recent rain. Water-supply increased. Cattle forage improving; prospects of present season improving and usual agricultural operations in progress, both ploughing and sowing. Cholera still prevails in parts of Mysore, decreasing in civil and military station. Prices stationary. Ploughing of rice-field commenced. Prices of foodgrains stationary. Prospects of season and public health good.
Mysore ...	.88; Kolar, .95; and apparently general throughout the State.	
Mercara ...	2.10	
Berar and Hyderabad (June 3rd)		
Amraoti ...	.48	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> preparations progressing. Wheat 22 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	0.9	Weather warm. <i>Kharif</i> preparations pushing on vigorously.
Hyderabad ...	.66 of rain during the week.	<i>Rabi</i> crops in Amberpett taluka damaged by rain, in other talukas reaping continues; ground is being prepared for the coming <i>kharif</i> crops. Public health fair, except in Merchal and Shahabad talukas, where fever and cholera prevail. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 23½, yellow <i>juari</i> 23½, and <i>tur</i> 10½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (June 3rd)		
Indore ...	0.9	Health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	Nil	Health good. Heat intense; weather stormy.
Satna ...	Nil	Weather hot and cloudy. Cholera continues at Rewah.
Neemuch ...	Nil	Weather very hot with high winds. Health good. Prices slightly rising.
Goona ...	Nil	One fatal case of cholera in Kumraj, Gwalior; otherwise health good.
Agar ...	.21	Ploughing for <i>kharif</i> going on. Health good.
Sehore ...	0.2	Weather hot and cloudy.
Nowgong ...	0.6	Weather cloudy and sultry. Health good. Prices steady.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	Nil	Weather close and sultry. Cholera still lingering in some places, otherwise health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana— (June 3rd)		
Abu (June 3rd)	Rain drops yesterday, indications of more rain.	Weather sultry and cloudy.
Sirohi (May 31st)	.17	Tanks dry. Wells and health good. Weather very warm and cloudy.
Marwar („ 29th)	Sprinkling of rain, heavier falls reported from district.	Weather still cloudy with strong variable winds; duststorms frequent; heat intense. Prices stationary.
Mewar („ 31st)	Nil	Tanks and wells very good. Health good. Weather cloudy and warm.
Haroti („ 30th)	Nil	Wind variable and fitful with thunderstorms. Cholera—5 deaths in Deol, 18 in Tonk, 8 in Shahpura; disease reported in two districts of Kota.
Jhalawar („ 29th)	Nil	Weather very hot, with occasional heavy clouds. A few sporadic cases of cholera.
Ajmere (June 2nd)	Nil	Heat increasing. Health good; cholera almost died out.
Jeypore („ „)	.12	Weather cloudy. Prices steady. Health good.
Nepal—(May 28th)		
Katmandu ...	Nil	Weather hot. A few cases of cholera reported in the valley. Rain wanted.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1885.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th June, 1885.

No. 31 S. I.

The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated Friday, May 1st, 1885, is republished for general information :—

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 25TH, 1885.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint His Highness Abdul Rahman Khan, Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, to be an Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

No. 32 S. I.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the aforesaid Order :—

To be a Knight Commander.

Colonel Edward Ridley Colbourne Bradford, C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps,—Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara.

To be Companions.

The Hon'ble Herbert John Reynolds, B.A.,—Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Bengal, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Surgeon-General James Macnabb Cunningham, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment (Retired),—late Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Nawab Muhammad Sarfaraz Khan, of Dera Ismail Khan.

Colonel Michael Weekes Willoughby, Bombay Staff Corps,—Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments.

Major Frederick Mercer Hunter, Bombay Staff Corps,—1st Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, and Her Majesty's Consul for the Somali Coast.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th June, 1885.

No. 15 I. E.

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Warrant for the institution of the Order of the Indian Empire, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Lord Roay, Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies, is declared to be *ex officio* and for life a Companion and Member of the aforesaid Order.

No. 16 I. E.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen, who by their services have merited the Royal favour, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire:—

Major Robert Parry Nisbet, Bengal Staff Corps,—Deputy Commissioner, Rawal Pindi, lately Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent of the Rawal Pindi Division.

Deputy Surgeon-General Francis Day, Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment (Retired),—late Inspector General of Fisheries in India.

John B. N. Hennessey, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.,—late Deputy Surveyor General in charge of the Trigonometrical Branch, Survey of India.

Dalpatram Dayabhai,—Poet, of Guzerat.

Captain Adelbert Cecil Talbot, Bengal Staff Corps,—Political Agent in Bikanir.

James Burgess, Esq., LL. D., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.,—Archæological Surveyor for Western and Southern India.

George Hamnett, Esq.,—Inspector General of Registration in Madras.

M. R. Ry. P. S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Avargal, of Madras.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

INTERNAL.

Simla, the 6th June, 1885.

No. 1834 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Surendra Narain Singh, Zamindar of Barwari, in the Bhágalpur District, Bengal, the title of "Raja," as a personal distinction.

No. 1835 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Kedar Nath Chatterji, of Serampore, Bengal, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1836 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Moulvi Muhammad Yusuf, of Calcutta, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1837 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rai Nanak Chand, Deputy Collector in the Pilibhit District, North-Western Provinces, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1838 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Inayat Husain Khan, Deputy Collector in the Jalaun District, North-Western Provinces, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1839 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Munshi Ghulam Ghaus, late Mir Munshi to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the title of "Khan Bahadur Zul Kadr," as a personal distinction.

No. 1840 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Kinnu Rai, late Head Clerk and Accountant in the Office of the Reserve Remount Depot at Saharanpur, North-Western Provinces, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

EXTERNAL.

The 6th June, 1885.

No. 875 E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Shwekyi, C.I.E., Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burma, the title of "Thuyè-gaung ngwe da-ya Min," as a personal distinction.

No. 876 E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the gentlemen mentioned below the title of "Kyèt-thaye zaung shwo dalwè-ya Min," as a personal distinction :—

Maung Waik,—retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, British Burma.

Maung Shwe Daik Kè,—retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, British Burma.

U Kywè O,—Honorary Magistrate and formerly Municipal Commissioner, Rangoon.

Maung Tu,—Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Moulmein.

Maung Tet Pyo,—Extra Assistant Commissioner, British Burma.

No. 877 E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the gentlemen mentioned below the title of "A-hmu-dan gaung tazeik-ya Min," as a personal distinction :—

Maung Shwe Bya,—retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, British Burma.

Maung Ôn, C.I.E.,—retired Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon.

Maung Kyaw Panda,—retired Thugyi, British Burma.

Maung Thadowè,—Extra Assistant Commissioner, British Burma.

Maung Shwe Lök,—Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burma.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 309.

Simla, the 6th June, 1885.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major D. D. Cunningham, M.B., Indian Medical Service.

G. CHESNEY, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 24. }

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VI of 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH MAY 1884.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 16TH MAY 1885.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 17TH MAY 1884.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 16TH MAY 1885.		Total Increase in 1885-86.	Percentage increase in 1885-86.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Guaranteed.													
16th May 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,31,775	241	608	1,40,484	231	8,87,923	242	8,82,697	221		
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	1,98,589	261	706	2,83,683	402	14,77,776	292	28,53,553	508	8,75,777	
16th ditto	Madras	861	1,29,373	160	861	1,23,435	143	9,16,289	158	8,71,842	154		
6th ditto	South Indian	654	93,957	144	654	78,631	120	6,03,783	137	5,74,973	134		
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	9,02,526	619	1,504	9,25,354	615	63,92,055	693	65,91,980	668	1,39,895	
16th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,37,573	739	461	3,23,814	702	22,44,917	735	20,90,942	690		
	TOTAL	4,735	17,92,093	378	4,794	18,75,381	391	1,25,31,778	394	1,23,55,907	424	8,34,134	
State.													
23rd May 1885	East Indian	1,509	9,54,802	633	1,509	11,01,946	730	64,32,355	634	69,53,584	701	5,30,329	
16th ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	78,652	338	233	66,446	286	6,41,696	247	5,51,436	361	9,740	
23rd ditto	Nalhati	27	1,478	54	27	1,299	48	3,766	53	9,295	52		
16th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	40,393	162	249	36,290	136	2,53,944	155	2,51,954	153		
16th ditto	Kanina-Dharia	32	3,078	98	37	2,937	79	18,456	86	19,408	80	952	
23rd ditto	Tirhoot	193	32,480	163	226	29,208	125	1,55,558	129	2,01,156	185	45,598	
23rd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,033	141	57	10,367	182	61,231	168	75,147	201	10,916	
16th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	17,183	124	249	16,166	65	97,038	104	1,16,988	71	18,852	
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,779	148	12	1,384	115	10,246	127	7,364	101		
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(s)	1,259	3,08,572	243	1,411	2,95,000	309	21,95,062	260	21,05,633	237		
16th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	14,697	324	45	12,447	299	99,766	330	93,726	317		
16th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	52,574	360	149	38,893	261	3,33,905	234	2,95,803	302		
23rd ditto	British Burma	207	49,434	209	253	61,954	165	3,46,264	240	3,18,952	197		
23rd ditto	Singha	75	7,415	99	75	7,579	101	52,758	105	59,652	124	6,904	
23rd ditto	Punjab Northern	447	58,952	127	447	63,290	142	4,21,109	140	6,60,313	325	2,39,205	
23rd ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,31,933	200	600	2,31,600	361	9,74,374	220	15,95,419	368	6,21,045	
16th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	51	2,940	58	66	5,455	83	21,872	64	39,086	90	17,164	
16th ditto	Bareilly-Filibhit				38	1,348	37			11,701	80	11,701	
16th ditto	Narsinganj - Dacca				10	1,800	180			11,930	181	11,930	
9th ditto	Mymensingh					(b)				(c) 2,252	18	2,252	
	TOTAL	3,834	5,02,733	209	4,243	8,63,641	204	55,96,043	218	64,25,976	229	8,29,933	
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		10,078	35,49,628	352	10,546	38,40,868	364	2,45,41,071	363	2,67,85,467	385	21,94,398	
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES								1,16,34,303	171	1,28,38,024	185		
NET RECEIPTS								1,30,06,768	192	1,39,02,443	200	8,95,675	
Assisted Companies.													
16th May 1885	Bengal Central	126	8,069	64	126	8,469	67	46,100	57	66,977	81	20,877	
16th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon				67	3,426	51			33,328	76	33,328	
16th ditto	Assam	70	3,522	55	78	3,825	49	24,125	72	30,011	59	5,886	
16th ditto	Southern Mahratta	41	1,482	36	214	10,032	47	18,027	69	62,011	58	63,529	
16th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	73	2,170	30	303	29,340	97	(d) 12,292	25	1,84,973	93	1,72,741	
23rd ditto	Tarakpur				22	4,780	217			40,964	251	40,964	
	TOTAL	310	16,543	50	810	59,872	74	1,01,284	53	4,37,994	83	3,36,710	
Native States.													
16th May 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	37,518	194	193	38,515	148	2,47,041	190	1,74,344	137		
23rd ditto	Jodhpur	19	1,601	84	64	3,160	50	7,363	57	20,603	49	13,240	
9th ditto	Nizam's		(b)			(b)		(e) 1,36,612	190	(e) 1,31,612	185	4,900	
16th ditto	Mysore	97	6,697	77	140	7,539	54	42,370	78	46,670	51	6,457	
16th ditto	Rajpura-Patials				16	787	45			6,457	62	6,457	
	TOTAL	299	46,804	164	413	49,081	97	4,32,792	133	3,79,586	109		

D.R.—As regards the figures in column "Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to date," audited figures have been availed of so far as possible.
(a) Including Nizam's Fortescote State Railway.
(b) Return not received.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 6th May 1885.
(d) Ditto ditto 2nd April to 11th May 1884.
(e) Ditto ditto 1st April to 16th May 1884.

SINLA.

The 24th June 1885.

FRED. FIREBRAND, Major.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 914, 915, 916 AND 917 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA." DATED 6th JUNE 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.										Barley.						Rice.						Great Millet (Jowar). <i>Holcus Borghum.</i>						Burmese Millet (Cupien, Haysa). <i>Pennisetum Spatula.</i>						Lesser Millets, Ragri, Zo. (Kavau, Vera- gro, Sawee, Chenna, Grallo, Mathwa, Naglee, Ac. Pasi- cum, Millicum, Eriocaulon, Corvane, Ac.						Gram.						Firewood.						Salt.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

LAW RELATING TO IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Simla, the 12th June, 1885.

No. 974.

RESOLUTION.

Read—

Telegram from the Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, to Sir Henry Maine, dated 9th December, 1883.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, No. 3, dated 6th March, 1884, and enclosures.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, No. 17, dated 29th May, 1884, and enclosures.

In view to the consideration of the question of the amendment of the law relating to imprisonment for debt in India, it was thought desirable to obtain information in regard to the law on this subject, which is in force in other countries. Reports containing the required particulars were obtained through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from certain of Her Majesty's representatives abroad and transmitted to the Government of India. The following is a précis of the reports received :—

RUSSIA.—By an Imperial Ukase of the 7th March, 1879, the system of imprisonment for debt in the case of an ordinary debtor was abolished throughout the Russian Empire with the exception of the Baltic Provinces and those of the Kingdom of Poland. It maintained, however, the form of precautionary bodily detention in matters relating to Bills of Exchange, and also of imprisonment in case of commercial bankruptcy. The procedure in these cases is as follows :—

Bills of Exchange Procedure.—On the seizure of the debtor's moveable property, and its being set up for sale, such debtor is bound to give satisfactory bail to the effect that he will not leave the place he resides in, failing which he is subject to bodily detention. Should his moveable property fail to realize the awarded claim, his landed property is next seized, he remaining under arrest until the sale has taken place, unless his creditor consents to release him on bail. (Articles 654 and 655, Part XI., Volume II. of the State Code.)

"Concourse of creditors" sitting on cases of Commercial Bankruptcy.—A merchant or tradesman whose liabilities exceed 1,500 roubles and against whose property the Court has issued a declaration of Insolvency, thereby authorizing a "concourse of creditors," may be subjected to immediate bodily detention and kept under arrest as long as such "concourse" lasts. The "concourse" closed, such debtor is set at large, if declared an "unfortunate bankrupt," i.e., that his inability to pay his debts arises from a combination of unfortunate circumstances; but should the bench declare the bankrupt "ordinary or incautions," i.e., that he has incurred liabilities he cannot cover through want of proper caution, he is liable to from one to two years' imprisonment, inclusive of the time he was under arrest during the sitting of concourse. Should the creditors ascertain that the case of bankruptcy is a fraudulent one, the debtor is then tried by the provisions of the Criminal Law. (Articles 882, 1902, 1930, 2001, Part XI., Volume II., State Code, Edition 1859.)

Non-Commercial Bankruptcy.—The bench can order the appointment of a concourse of creditors to examine into the affairs of a non-commercial bankrupt.

If declared an "incautious bankrupt," he is liable to imprisonment for periods varying according to the amount of his total indebtedness, from six months when the debt is 2,000 roubles, to five years when the debt is over 100,000 roubles. The following classes of persons are exempt from personal arrest: minors, persons over 70 years of age, all women with child or within six weeks after their confinement, and parents on whom young children are entirely dependent for subsistence. (Code of Civil Procedure, Article 223, Supplement, and 1225, 1234.)

POLAND.—In Poland, the Articles Nos. 2059, 2062, and 2066 of the "Code Civil Français" are now in force with regard to imprisonment for debt, together with the Articles 1223—1266 of the Russian Code of Civil Procedure of the year 1864. The duration of the imprisonment is determined by the Court in proportion to the sums due, from six months when the debt is 2,000 roubles to five years when the debt is over 100,000 roubles. The warrants issued by the Court, if not enforced within six months, are null and void. The creditor who has applied for his debtor's imprisonment thereby foregoes the right to enforce payment in any other way. Further, the debtor, on the expiration of his term of imprisonment, is entirely free of the debt. Imprisonment for debt exists in the Baltic Provinces, but there is no written Code, and special regulations prevail in the different provinces.

FINLAND.—In Finland, the regulations regarding imprisonment for debt are independent of the laws of Russia. Imprisonment for debt results from non-payment of a Bill of Exchange or Bill drawn in favour of the bearer, and can be ordered by the Court previously or simultaneously with the distraining of his effects. Imprisonment for debt cannot extend over three years, but the debtor can at any time be released by giving up his estate to bankruptcy and taking oath that all his means have been ceded to his creditors. In place of imprisonment the creditor can obtain an order to compel the debtor to do work, and for this purpose a certain official price is annually put on agricultural labour.

MOROCCO.—The creditor sues the debtor in the Kadi's Court. The debt being admitted or proved, the Kadi orders the debtor to pay forthwith, or to give security that the debt shall be paid within a fixed term, or in default to be imprisoned. After three days' imprisonment the debtor is entitled to put in a plea of insolvency producing a notarial document to that effect, and should the creditor be unable to prove that the debtor is possessed of means of satisfying the debt, the latter is released from prison. The debt, however, is not cancelled thereby. Should the debtor refuse to pay, though proved to be solvent, the creditor is entitled to an order from the Kadi for the sale of the debtor's effects.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.—In the Ottoman Empire, when a debtor refuses to pay the sum which he has been sentenced to pay by the tribunal, the sentence is enforced either by the imprisonment of the debtor or by the seizure of as much of his cash and of his real and personal property as will be sufficient to cover the debt. Minors, lunatics, and old men above 70 years of age cannot be imprisoned. The maximum duration of imprisonment for debt is 91 days. When the debtor has undergone imprisonment for this term, he cannot be imprisoned a second time for the same debt or for a debt contracted previous to such imprisonment. But if after being discharged from prison he incurs a fresh debt, he is liable to be again imprisoned. At the beginning of each month during the period of imprisonment of the debtor, the creditor is bound to deposit one month's maintenance money at the rate of 10 piastres a day. The debtor may be provisionally released on the plea of illness or of some other valid cause; but he is afterwards again imprisoned in order that he may complete the full term of imprisonment prescribed by law. The imprisonment of the debtor does not release him from his debt, the creditor having always the right to seize his property and satisfy the claim.

GREECE.—In Greece imprisonment is legal for a debt to the Public Treasury (arrear of taxes, &c.) without a sentence of the court, for a debt in consequence of a commercial transaction, and when the debtor is a foreigner who has not sufficient real estate or other security to give as a guarantee to his

creditor. Besides the above cases imprisonment may also be ordered when the debt originated in consequence of the administration of property belonging to minors, the community or a public establishment, or of payment of damages for injury to other's property. The following are exempt from imprisonment: minors, females, excepting such as have become merchants, and persons over 70 years of age. Imprisonment cannot last for more than two years.

ROMANIA.—Imprisonment for debt is provided for in the Codes of Roumania, but it has never been carried into practice owing to want of proper accommodation for the detention of debtors. Bankrupts are generally kept under arrest, even prior to adjudication, under the "Code Pénal" on the presumption that in cases of insolvency there is a strong suspicion of fraud. Several enactments have been introduced for the protection of the peasant proprietors, who are in some districts in a heavy state of indebtedness.

EGYPT.—The practice in Egypt was to imprison the debtor at the request of his creditor, whenever and for whatever period the local authorities chose. But imprisonment for debt is now illegal.

MONTENEGRO.—No imprisonment for debt is allowed in this Principality, but the real or personal property of the debtor is liable to immediate sale by public auction. If the proceeds should not prove sufficient to discharge the debt, the creditor does not forfeit his lien over the debtor.

PORTUGAL.—Neither in Portugal nor in the adjacent Islands or Colonial Possessions is there any system of imprisonment for debt. The absence of any such penalty has never been found to be productive of inconvenience.

NETHERLANDS.—Imprisonment for debt as laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure has been in force in the Netherlands since 1828 with a slight modification in 1837. It is applicable to all traders, to all persons who have put their names to a Bill of Exchange, as drawers, acceptors, or endorsers, or who have guaranteed such Bill of Exchange by an Act of Warranty, to all persons not being traders, who have put their names to orders, assignments, or any other commercial paper, or such Bills of Exchange as by the Commercial Code are considered ordinary acknowledgments of liability, but only if these obligations have been incurred for trade purposes, to all persons to compel them to carry out contracts relating to foreign commerce or other mercantile transactions placed by law on the same footing, and to all foreigners not permanently residing in the Netherlands in order to enforce the payment of all debts without exception due from them to Netherlands subjects. In this latter case single and married women are included. During such imprisonment the creditor must pay in advance every thirty days an amount sufficient for the maintenance of the debtor according to a fixed tariff. No one can be imprisoned for more than five years for the same debt. Imprisonment for debt ceases when the debtor has attained the age of 70 years.

The system of imprisonment for debt was extended to all Europeans residing in Netherlands India by the introduction there of the Code of Civil Procedure in 1847. With regard to the Native inhabitants of the Dutch East Indies, imprisonment for debt exists, but not under any written Law, as there is no Code of Civil Procedure for the Natives of Netherlands India.

BAVARIA.—Imprisonment for debt was abolished in Bavaria in 1869. According to the new Code relative to civil actions and to bankruptcy, personal arrest as a means of execution in matters of civil law is no longer allowable. Imprisonment for debt is, however, allowed under certain circumstances, specially as a precautionary measure for the successful carrying out of the execution against the property of the debtor. Imprisonment must take place in a suitable place and separated from ordinary criminals: the costs of imprisonment must be borne by the creditor. Imprisonment cannot last more than six months.

TUNIS.—Imprisonment for debt in Tunis is resorted to by the Cady as the exclusive mode of executing an order against a debtor for the payment of his liabilities. The debtor is invariably locked up in prison if he has not complied with the order made for payment, there to remain until he has paid the money

due by him, or until he has proved his inability to pay. Cases have occurred where a debtor has been kept locked up for a long time, and released only through the action of the judgment-creditor, who is bound to pay for his maintenance during the time of his imprisonment.

WURTEMBERG.—By the law of 29th May, 1868, passed by the late North German Confederation (now an Imperial Law) imprisonment was abolished as a means of execution in civil causes. But the Imperial Code of Civil Procedure, promulgated in January, 1877, allows of detention as a means of execution in private causes when the debtor is bound to perform a duty which cannot be performed by a third party and which depends exclusively on the will of the debtor, and also when the debtors breaks his engagement to abstain from or to allow of a certain action. Moreover, according to that Code, the debtor who fails to appear within the prescribed term in order to take the oath of disclosure, or who refuses without reason to take the oath, may at the instance of the creditor be sentenced to imprisonment as a means of compulsion. The payment of taxes may not be enforced by personal detention, property alone being liable to attachment.

ITALY.—By a law, dated 6th December, 1877, personal arrest for debts in civil and commercial affairs was abolished in Italy, both as regards Italian subjects and strangers, with the following exceptions:—

- (1) In cases of execution of judgments pronounced in criminal causes of all kinds.
- (2) In civil suits for damages, restitution of property, &c., in matters arising from deeds punished by the Penal Law.

In these cases the duration of the imprisonment must not exceed a year for debts consequent on crimes, six months for those arising from delinquencies, and for such as spring from mere contraventions not less than three days nor more than three months.

SAXONY.—The Saxon legislation on imprisonment for debt was superseded by the German Imperial Bankruptcy and Civil Procedure Codes of 1877.

BELGIUM.—Personal detention was abolished by the law of 27th July 1871, in cases of debts for 300 francs and less. In cases above 300 francs, the term of imprisonment is limited to one year, provided that sentence of imprisonment cannot be pronounced—

1. Against persons only civilly responsible,
2. Against persons who have reached their 70th year,
3. Against women and minors,
4. Against the heirs of the person liable to arrest.

BADEN AND HESSE.—Imprisonment for debt does not exist in either of the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse. But the debtor may be subjected to personal arrest for the purpose of continuing an action, or in order to insure the distress on the property of the debtor, when its security appears imperilled.

SWEDEN.—Imprisonment for debt in Sweden was abolished in August 1877.

SWITZERLAND.—Imprisonment for debt does not exist in Switzerland.

GERMANY.—Neither arrest nor imprisonment for debt is in force in the German Empire.

AUSTRIA.—There is no imprisonment for debt in Austria nor in the annexed Provinces of Bosnia and the Herzegovine. All cases of debtors are decided either by private arrangement or by civil suits in the proper Courts, the judgment of the Courts deciding the cases in which property should be seized for payment of debts.

SPAIN.—Imprisonment for debt is not known to the law in Spain nor in any of its colonies.

DENMARK.—By a law, dated 25th March, 1872, it is enacted that imprisonment may not be inflicted in cases where a debtor is sentenced to pay his

liabilities, but only in case of his failure to comply with a judgment of the Court, such as for the surrender of securities or documents in his possession, or for the production of accounts, but even in such cases a fine must first be imposed on the debtor for neglecting to fulfil the order of the Court, and imprisonment is only resorted to if he fails to pay the fine. Personal arrest of the debtor before judgment is allowed as a measure of precaution.

NORWAY.—Imprisonment for debt was abolished in Norway in the year 1857.

FRANCE.—The law of 22nd July, 1867, abolished imprisonment or personal restraint in civil and commercial matters and against strangers. In criminal matters, *i.e.*, where a breach of faith is proved, imprisonment is maintained for the recovery of damages, awards, &c., whether in the case of the State or of private persons. Creditors are bound to pay for the maintenance of debtors in prison. In default of such payment, debtors are at once released and cannot again be imprisoned for the same debt. The maximum period of imprisonment is two years. Indigent debtors are released after having undergone one-half of their imprisonment. Where several debts exist, the debtor can only be subjected to the period of imprisonment prescribed for the one largest in amount. Persons less than 16 years of age are not liable to imprisonment for debt. If the debtor has entered on his 60th year, the period of imprisonment is reduced to one-half of that fixed by the judgment.

SIBERIA.—Debtors are confined in the common jail for any amount, if they cannot pay or show property to be taken in execution. The creditor must pay a certain sum per day for the food of the debtor while in prison, and may keep him in prison as long as he is willing to pay the maintenance allowance.

But the debtor may be discharged from imprisonment and from further responsibility for his debt on taking the benefit of the Insolvent Law after he has been imprisoned for a time.

BUENOS AYRES.—The law enforcing imprisonment for debt, which formerly existed in this country, was abolished in 1872. The law, as it now stands, only provides for the detention of the person of the debtor when it is presumed that the debt has been contracted by means of fraud or deceit, or in cases of culpable or fraudulent bankruptcy.

MONTE VIDEO.—There is no imprisonment for debt in this country. All that a creditor can do as against a recalcitrant debtor is to institute a civil suit against him and obtain a judicial order for payment generally by instalments. Distraint for arrears of rent is not even legal, and a defaulting tenant's furniture is safe from seizure by the landlord.

VENEZUELA.—There is no imprisonment for debt in the Republic of Venezuela.

SERVIA.—In principle the law in this country does not allow of imprisonment for simple debt. Payment of debt is, however, effected by forced sale of the property of the debtor. Should it appear to the Court that the debtor is concealing his means, in order to avoid payment, he can be punished by a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year. The fact of such imprisonment does not extinguish the debt. A law, however, exists in Servia the object of which is to provide a certain relief for the peasant who has incurred debt. By this law a portion of his farm is reserved to him, together with his cottage and farm buildings, as well as his implements of husbandry and his pair of oxen.

DUCHIES OF COBURG AND GOTH.—**GERMANY.**—By a law, dated 29th May, 1868, imprisonment for debt was abolished throughout the whole of the North German Confederation, and consequently in the Duchies of Saxe-Gotha and Saxe-Coburg.

BRAZIL.—The following are the cases in which imprisonment for debt is inflicted:

When the party suffering an execution delays its being put in force beyond the term of three months through artifice, hides the property in order that it may not be seized, or alienated; when the depositary is remiss in

delivering up the property deposited; when the purchaser of goods in public auction does not pay; when guardians do not deliver up the property and rents of their wards; when the commercial debtor attempts to abscond; when a non-matriculated commercial man ceases his payments and does not present himself or omits appearing personally at the proceedings of the Bankruptcy Court; when any debtor contracts debts with manifest bad faith a short time before his failure, or leaves the place or commits any other fraudulent artifice to the prejudice of the creditor; when an auctioneer does not deliver the product of the auction effected by him; when the owners of bonded warehouses and the administrators of deposit stores do not give up to the parties all the effects which the former have received in their stores 24 hours after they have been judicially directed to make that delivery. Imprisonment is further incurred by fiscal collectors when remiss.

BOGOTA.—There is no imprisonment for debt in this country.

SANTO DOMINGO.—Imprisonment for debt has been abolished in this country since the year 1865.

MEXICO.—Imprisonment for debt does not exist in Mexico. Article 17 of the Constitution of 1851 provides that no one can be imprisoned for debts of a purely civil nature. This does not include those cases where bad faith is involved, and which would thus come within the scope of the Criminal Code. A common debtor may be restrained from leaving the country by a proceeding called "Arraigo."

Peru.—No system of imprisonment for debt exists in Peru.

In response to the enquiry made by Her Majesty's Government as to the system of imprisonment for debt in force in the United States, the Legation in Washington forwarded a copy of Hubbell's Legal Directory with the remark that the requisite information will be found in it under the head of "Arrest." The following extracts have therefore been made from that volume:—

ALABAMA.—Under the Constitution there can be no imprisonment for debt.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.—In civil cases arrest may be made:—In actions upon contract, when the defendant is about to depart from the territory with intent to defraud his creditors, or when he has been guilty of fraud in contracting the debt, &c., or when he has removed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so with like intent.

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ARKANSAS.—The defendant may be arrested in a civil action upon the plaintiff filing an affidavit, stating the nature of his claim or debt, charging the defendant with fraud in contracting the same, that it is just, the amount or value which the plaintiff believes he ought to recover, and that plaintiff believes either that defendant is about to depart from the State, and with the intent to defraud his creditors has concealed or removed from the State his property or so much thereof that the process of the Court after judgment cannot be executed, or that the defendant has money or securities for money or evidence of debt in the possession of himself or others for his use, and is about to depart from the State without leaving property therein sufficient to satisfy the claim of plaintiff.

Bond must be given for the indemnity of the defendant, with one or more sufficient sureties, who need not be owners of real property.

CALIFORNIA.—The defendant in an action may be arrested in the following cases:—

- (1) In an action for the recovery of money or damages on a cause of action arising on contract express or implied when about to leave the State with intent to defraud his creditors.
- (2) For money or property embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied or converted.
- (3) In an action for property where some part of it has been concealed or disposed of to prevent its being taken by Sheriff.

(4) Where debt was contracted by fraud.

(5) Where defendant disposes of property with intent to defraud.

To obtain order for arrest the plaintiff, or some person for him, must by affidavit show that the case is one mentioned above. Affidavit must be positive, or, if upon information and belief, the facts upon which belief is founded must be stated.

Order for arrest must be obtained from a Judge of the Court in which the action is brought. Before Court makes order it must require undertaking in a sum to be fixed by Court not less than 500 dollars, to the effect that if arrest is wrongful, plaintiff will pay all damages occasioned to the defendant thereby (C. C. P. § 479—482).

COLORADO.—Imprisonment for debt is abolished. No civil action can be begun by arrest; but in actions founded upon a tort, if the finding shall be for the plaintiff, and the verdict also states that in committing the tort the defendant was guilty of malice, fraud or wilful deceit, execution may issue against the defendant's body and the defendant be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, or until the amount of the judgment be paid.

CONNECTICUT.—Persons may be arrested for fraud or torts committed by them, and can give bail to the officer making the arrest. Persons committed to jail on attachment or execution can be admitted to the liberties of the jail on giving a bond with surety not to escape, and may be released on taking an oath that they have no estate of the value of seventeen dollars in the whole, or sufficient to pay the demand for which they are imprisoned, except what is by law exempted from being taken on execution, and that they have not directly or indirectly disposed of any of their estate, thereby to secure the same or to receive any advantage therefrom or to defraud their creditors. The jail liberties sometimes comprehend an entire city.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.—The defendant in a civil action may be arrested in the following cases: in an action for damages on a cause of action not arising out of contract, where the defendant is not a resident of the territory, or is about to remove therefrom, or where the action is for an injury to person or character, or for injury to, or wrongfully taking, detaining or converting property, in an action for a fine or penalty, or on a promise to marry, or for money received or property embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied by a public officer, or attorney, or other person in a fiduciary capacity, or for any misconduct or neglect in office, or in a professional employment; in an action for the recovery of the possession of personal property where the same is disposed of or concealed to prevent the same being found or taken by the Sheriff; also where the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought, or has removed or disposed of his property or is about to do so with intent to defraud his creditors. But no female can be arrested except for a wilful injury to person, character or property. Imprisonment for debt is abolished. An order of arrest may be granted by a Judge of the Court in which the action is brought, at the time of issuing the summons or before judgment, when it appears by affidavit that the case is one of those above mentioned. The affidavit may be made by the plaintiff or some other person, and must be either positive, or upon information and belief, and when upon information and belief, it must state the facts upon which the information and belief are founded. Security must be given in an amount fixed by the Judge, not less than one hundred dollars, with an undertaking with or without sureties, duly proved or acknowledged, as a deed of real estate, which need not be signed by the plaintiff and only by one surety. Sureties must justify as being residents and house-holders or free-holders within the territory, and worth double the sum specified in the undertaking over all their debts and liabilities and exclusive of all property exempt from execution by the laws of this territory (C. C. P. § 149—152).

DELAWARE.—No writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall be issued upon any judgment in a civil action against any free white person until a writ of *fi fa* on said judgment shall have issued, and it shall appear by the return thereon

that the defendant has no property within the county sufficient to pay the debt and costs, or an affidavit to the same effect, nor without an affidavit of fraud. The party arrested may have a hearing in vacation before any Judge on the specifications of fraud.

No writ of *capias ad respondendum* shall be issued against any citizen of the State without an affidavit by the plaintiff of fraud, except in actions for libel, slander, or injury to the person or property accompanied by violence. No security is required of the plaintiff. The defendant is discharged on entering special bail in double the debt who must own real estate.

A non-resident plaintiff cannot arrest on mesne process a non-resident defendant for debt contracted without the limits of the State. Remedy by petition to any Judge.

COLUMBIA.—No person can be held to bail in civil suit or imprisoned for debt other than fines (Rev. St. D. C. § 791).

FLORIDA.—Since the passage of the Act of the Legislature, repealing the practice known as the "Code of Procedure," there is no longer a Statute Law in this State authorizing the arrest of the defendant in civil actions. Section 15 of the declaration of rights prescribes that "no person shall be imprisoned for debt except in case of fraud."

GEORGIA.—Imprisonment for debt is not allowed, but where a plaintiff in actions for the recovery of personal property shall make affidavit that he has reason to apprehend that said personal property has been or will be eluded or moved away or will not be forthcoming to answer the judgment, &c., the defendant must be arrested by the Sheriff or other proper officer and committed to jail, unless he give bond with good security in double the amount claimed in the plaintiff's affidavit, or upon application to the Judge he states on oath that he is neither able to give the security required by law nor to produce the property and can furnish satisfactory reasons for its non-production, and he shall also traverse the plaintiff's statements in his affidavit, and the Judge upon the hearing shall discharge him upon his own recognizance to answer the suit.

Attorneys, Sheriffs, and other officers of Court may be imprisoned on attachment for failure to pay over money when so ordered by the Court.

IDAHO.—The defendant in a civil action may be arrested in the following cases. In an action for the recovery of money or damages on a cause of action arising upon contract where the defendant is about to depart from the territory with intent to defraud his creditors; or when the action is for wilful injury to person, to character, or to property, knowing the property to belong to another. In an action for a fine or penalty; or on a promise to marry; or for money or property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied or converted to his own use by a public officer, or an officer of a Corporation, or an attorney, factor, broker, agent, or clerk in the course of his employment as such, or by any other person in a fiduciary capacity; or for misconduct, or neglect in office or in a professional employment; or for a wilful violation of duty. In an action to recover the possession of personal property unjustly detained, when the property or any part thereof has been concealed, removed or disposed of to prevent its being found, or taken by the Sheriff; when the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt, or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought, or in concealing or disposing of the property for the taking, detention, or conversion of which the action is brought; when the defendant has removed or disposed of his property or is about to do so with intent to defraud his creditors.

A defendant may be released from arrest by giving bail to the effect that he will render himself amenable to process of Court during the pendency of the action and enforcement of the judgment.

ILLINOIS.—No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud (Const. art. 2, § 12). On the return of an execution unsatisfied in whole or part, the defendant may be arrested on a

ca sa upon affidavit by the judgment-creditor, his agent or attorney in substance that demand has been made upon the debtor for the surrender of his property, that he verily believes he has property not exempt which he refuses to surrender, or that since the debt was contracted, or the cause of action accrued, he has fraudulently conveyed, concealed or disposed of some part of his estate with a design to secure the same to his own use or to defraud his creditors, the facts being stated in detail in the affidavit (R. S. 647 ; Underwood, 767).

In actions upon contract, the debtor may be arrested and held to bail upon affidavit by the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, showing the cause and amount of a claim ; that the debt was fraudulently contracted ; or that the debtor has concealed, assigned, removed or disposed of his property with intent to defraud. In actions sounding merely in damages, the affidavit must state the nature of the action, with the substantial facts in relation thereto, and that affiant believes the benefit of whatever judgment may be obtained will be in danger of being lost, unless the defendant is held to bail. The *capias* issues only upon the order of a Judge (or, in his absence, of a Master in Chancery), who also fixes the amount of the bail to be given by the defendant, and requires a bond from the plaintiff with sufficient surety in double the amount sued for, conditioned that the defendant shall be paid all costs and damages that he may sustain by the wrongful issuing of such *capias* (R. S. 169 ; Underwood, 165).

INDIANA.—A defendant in a civil action may be arrested and held to bail in double the amount of the debt or damages claimed at any time before judgment on affidavit showing the plaintiff's right to recover, and that the defendant is about to leave the State taking with him property subject to execution, or money, with intent to defraud the plaintiff.

Ne Exeat.—Actions may be commenced upon any agreement in writing before the time for performance of the contract expires on affidavit filed with the clerk of the proper Court that defendant is about to leave the State without performing or making provision for the performance of the contract, taking with him moneys, credits, or effects subject to execution, with intent to defraud plaintiff. A proper bond must be filed by plaintiff to cover all damages to defendant and costs when an order of arrest and bail may issue. Recognition of special bail may be taken or security for the performance of the contract to the satisfaction of the plaintiff, else a commitment follows. Justices of the Peace may issue writs of *ne exeat* for claims to the extent of their civil jurisdiction. The proceedings may be had in any county where defendant may be found. They may be prosecuted by a security or any person jointly bound (2 Davis, p. 274).

IOWA.—No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action on mesne or final process unless in case of fraud.

KANSAS.—There can be no imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraud. Upon the plaintiff filing an affidavit, stating the nature of his claim, and showing that the defendant has removed or begun to remove his property out of the jurisdiction of the Court with intent to defraud his creditors, or that he has begun to convert his property into money in order to place it beyond the reach of his creditors, or that he has property or rights in action which he fraudulently conceals, or that he has assigned, removed or disposed of, or has begun to dispose of, his property with intent to defraud his creditors, or that he fraudulently contracted the debt or incurred the obligation for which the suit is brought, and giving security not exceeding double the plaintiff's claim as sworn to for all damages sustained by defendant if the order is wrongfully obtained, the Clerk issues an order of arrest.

KENTUCKY.—A defendant in a civil action can be arrested and held to bail when there is an affidavit of the plaintiff showing—

- 1st, the nature of the plaintiff's claim ;
- 2nd, that it is just ;
- 3rd, the amount or value which the affiant believes the plaintiff ought to recover ;

4th, that the affiant believes either that the defendant is about to depart from this State, and, with intent to defraud his creditors, has concealed or removed from this State his property or so much thereof that the process of the Court after judgment cannot be executed, or that the defendant has money or securities for money or evidences of debt in the possession of himself or of others for his use, and is about to depart from this State without leaving property therein sufficient to satisfy plaintiff's claim.

To effect this, bond and security must be given. Bail may be given by the defendant to render himself amenable to the process of the Court. In default of bail, the defendant is committed to jail, where he must remain until he pays the debt, gives bail, or takes the insolvent debtor's oath (Code of Practice, title 8, Ch. 1).

LOUISIANA.—The arrest of the debtor is allowed by the laws of Louisiana, but as it only secures the person of the debtor to answer to the suit, and as he cannot be held for the payment of the debt, it is of little practical value. A creditor, whose debtor is about to leave the State without leaving in it sufficient property to satisfy the judgment he expects to obtain in the suit he intends to bring against him, may have such debtor arrested and confined until he gives security not to depart from the State without leave. No citizen of another State can be arrested in this State at the suit of a resident or non-resident, except in cases where it must be made to appear by the oath of the creditor that the debtor has absconded from his residence. Arrest may be ordered on all demands for debt whether liquidated or not, when the term of payment has expired, and even for damages to person or property. To obtain a writ of arrest, the creditor, his agent or attorney must make oath that the debt or damages which he claims, and the amount of which he specifies is really due, and that he verily believes that the defendant is about to remove from the State permanently without leaving in it sufficient property to satisfy his demand; and that he does not take the oath with the intention of vexing the defendant, but only to secure his demand. The creditor must furnish bond for a sum exceeding by one-half the amount of his claim with the surety of one solvent person residing in the parish where the suit is brought.

MAINE.—Arrest may be made on mesne process for all actions of tort, on contract only when more than ten dollars is due, exclusive of interest, and the defendant is about to leave the State with property, and the creditor, his agent or attorney makes oath, certified on the writ, that he has reason to believe and does believe the necessary facts exist. Debtor may give bail or poor debtor's bond to cite within fifteen days after judgment to disclose in any case, or may disclose at once, if on contract. On executions issued on judgments founded on tort, the body may be arrested and debtor may give bond to disclose within six months, pay the debt, or surrender himself to jail, or may disclose without; and the same may be done if judgment is on contract for not less than ten dollars, exclusive of costs. If trespass is found to be wilful, no bond can be given on execution, and no notice to disclose for thirty days after commitment. No order of Court is required for arrest. On any disclosure the disclosed property is applied to the debt and the debtor is discharged, if no fraud, and a true disclosure is made on the notice, and in the manner prescribed by the Statute.

MARYLAND.—Arrest for civil obligations is abolished. The constitutional provision that "no one shall be imprisoned for debt" applies to obligations civil in their nature, and not to fines or penalties imposed by Courts for a breach of the peace or the commission of a crime.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The defendant in an action of contract may be arrested on mesne process if the plaintiff, or some one in his behalf, makes affidavit and satisfactorily proves before a Master in Chancery or certain other Magistrates—first, that he has a good cause of action and reasonable expectation of recovering a sum amounting to twenty dollars, exclusive of all costs which have accrued in any former action; second, that he believes, and has reason to believe, the

defendant has property not exempt from being taken on execution, which he does not intend to apply to the payment of the plaintiff's claim; and third, that he believes, and has reason to believe, that the defendant intends to leave the State, so that execution, if obtained, cannot be served upon him; or (instead of the second and third) that the defendant is an attorney-at-law and the debt is for money collected by him for the plaintiff, which he unreasonably neglects to pay.

To authorize an arrest on mesne process in an action of tort, affidavit must be made by the plaintiff, or in his behalf, that he believes, and has reason to believe, that he has a good cause of action, and a reasonable expectation of recovering a sum equal at least to one-third the damages claimed in the writ; and that he believes, and has reason to believe, that the defendant intends to leave the State, so that execution cannot be served upon him. No person can be arrested on mesne process in a civil action for slander or libel.

A judgment-debtor may be arrested on an execution amounting to twenty dollars or more, exclusive of all costs, upon affidavit of the judgment-creditor, or in his behalf—1st, that he believes, and has good reason to believe, that the debtor has property not exempt from being taken on execution, which he does not intend to apply to the payment of the plaintiff's claim; or 2nd, that since the debt was contracted the debtor has fraudulently disposed of some part of his estate, with design to secure the same to his own use or defraud his creditors; or 3rd, that since the debt was contracted the debtor has lost one hundred dollars or more in gambling; or 4th, that since the debt was contracted the debtor has wilfully expended and misused his goods or estate for the purpose of enabling him to take the poor debtor's oath; or 5th, that the debtor, in an action of contract, contracted the debt with the intention not to pay the same; or 6th, that the debtor is an attorney-at-law, and the debt is for money collected by the debtor for the creditor, and that the attorney unreasonably neglects to pay the same.

Before arrest upon the first of the above charges (unless it appears that the debtor intends to leave the State) notice shall issue to the debtor to appear and submit to examination on oath touching his estate. The examination is oral, unless either of the parties requests it in writing. An assignment is to be made by the debtor to the creditor of all property disclosed amounting to more than twenty dollars, and not exempt, first deducting twenty dollars in value; if it can be taken on execution, the debtor shall produce it for that purpose; whereupon the debtor is exempt for three years from arrest by said creditor upon the first of the above charges. There is provision for the redemption or sale of the property assigned (St. 1877, Ch. 250; St. 1879, Ch. 283).

The defendant when arrested on mesne process may procure bail, and when arrested on such process in an action of contract, or on execution, he may recognize for his appearance to take the oath for the relief of poor debtors, or that he does not intend to leave the State, and upon giving the notice prescribed by Statute, he may be examined, and if upon such hearing he satisfies the Magistrate of the truth of the oath to be taken, the Magistrate discharges him and makes a certificate in accordance with the facts.

Either of the last five charges above mentioned, on which a debtor may be arrested on execution, may be alleged in writing, and the debtor, if found guilty, shall not be allowed the oath, and may be sentenced to imprisonment, with a right of appeal to a jury in the superior Court.

During the pendency of any suit or proceeding, the defendant may be arrested on special precept upon affidavit and proof to the Court of the same facts as would authorize arrest on mesne process (St. 1876, Ch. 167).

No woman can be arrested on any civil process except for tort. When the judgment-debtor is a woman, she may be examined as to her property in the Court of Insolvency.

MICHIGAN.—In the Circuit Courts "personal actions" arising upon contract can be commenced by *capias ad respondendum* only to recover damages for breach of promise to marry, or for moneys collected by a public

officer, or for misconduct or neglect in office or in some professional employment. Personal actions may also be commenced by *capias ad respondendum* in cases of claims for damages other than those arising upon contract. In such case an affidavit is first made, showing the nature of the plaintiff's claim, and attached to a writ which the clerk issues as of course. It is then presented to a Circuit Judge, or Circuit Court Commissioner, who endorses the sum in which the defendant shall be held to bail. This is determined by the case made by the affidavit. The proceedings subsequent to arrest are quite fully provided for by Statute, but do not vary greatly from the procedure at common law. Our Supreme Court has passed upon a number of cases commenced by *capias*, where the cause of action was really upon contract, but not one of the class first mentioned; such, for instance, as the failure of an employé or agent to account for and pay over money which came to his hands as such. The Court has held in such cases that the proceedings were a nullity.

In Justices' Courts a warrant may be issued against a defendant when the plaintiff has a demand against him for money collected as a public officer, or for misconduct or neglect of the defendant in any professional employment or public office, or where there was fraud or breach of trust, or where the defendant does not reside in this State, and has not resided therein for one month previous to making the application. In either case the application must be based on affidavit.

MINNESOTA.—Arrest for debt is not allowed in this State.

MISSISSIPPI.—Arrest for debt is not allowed.

MISSOURI.—There is no arrest for debt in any case.

MONTANA TERRITORY.—In civil cases arrest may be had in all cases of fraud, or where the action is for wilful injury to person or character, or to property, knowing the property to belong to another. Also in an action for fine or penalty, or for money or property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied or converted to his own use by a public officer or officer of corporation, or an attorney, or other agent, or any one acting in a fiduciary capacity. Also in cases where the defendant has removed or disposed of his property or is about to do so with intent to defraud his creditors (see Code of Civil Procedure, Section 119).

NEBRASKA.—An order of arrest of the defendant may be had on the same grounds as required for attachments of property, excepting non-residency, absconding, concealment, and leaving county, and when defendant is a corporation, and with like bond and similar affidavit. (Rev. Stat., page 417, Section 418; C. S., page 549, Sections 152, 153; page 550, Section 154).

NEVADA.—The defendant may be arrested—

- 1st, in an action for the recovery of money or damages, on a cause of action arising upon a contract, express or implied, when the defendant is about to depart from the State with intent to defraud his creditors, or when the action is for libel or slander;
- 2nd, in an action for a fine or penalty, or for money or property embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied or converted to his own use by a public officer, or an officer of a corporation, or an attorney, factor, broker, agent, or clerk, in the course of his employment as such, or by any other person in a fiduciary capacity, or for misconduct or neglect in office; or in professional employment, or for a wilful violation of duty;
- 3rd, in an action to recover the possession of personal property unjustly detained when the property or any part thereof has been concealed, removed, or disposed of, so that it cannot be found or taken by the Sheriff;
- 4th, when the defendant has been guilty of fraud in contracting the debt, or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought;
- 5th, when the defendant has removed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so, with intent to defraud his creditors.

An order for the arrest of the defendant shall be obtained from the Judge of the Court in which the action is brought. The order may be made whenever it shall appear to the Judge by the affidavit of the plaintiff, or some other person in his behalf, that a sufficient cause of action exists, and the case is one of those hereinbefore mentioned. The affidavit shall be either positive, or on information and belief, and it shall state the facts upon which the information and belief is founded. When the order is made the affidavit shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court. Before making the order, the Judge shall require an undertaking on the part of the plaintiff, with two or more sureties, conditioned that if the defendant recover judgment, the plaintiff will pay all costs and damages that may be awarded to the defendant, not exceeding the amount named in the undertaking, which shall be at least five hundred dollars. Each of the sureties shall annex to the undertaking an affidavit that he is a resident and householder or freeholder within the State, and that he is worth double the amount specified in the undertaking, over and above all his debts and liabilities, exclusive of property exempt from execution.

The defendant, after arrest, may be released at any time before judgment, on giving bail, or depositing with the Sheriff the amount mentioned in the order of arrest. If money be deposited by the defendant, bail may be given, and the money refunded to him. The qualifications of bail shall be that each shall be worth the amount specified in the order of arrest, over and above all his debts and liabilities, exclusive of property exempt from execution, and shall be a resident and freeholder or householder within the county. The bail may surrender the defendant to the Sheriff at any time before judgment.

In Justices' Courts a party arrested may demand an immediate trial, and if the demand is made, the trial shall not be delayed beyond three hours unless the Court is engaged in another trial.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—No woman, Sheriff, or voter on election days is liable to arrest upon civil process; nor is any person so liable in any real action or action of ejectment, nor in any action founded on a contract unless the debt exceeds thirteen dollars and thirty-three cents, nor then, unless it appear by affidavit upon the back of the writ or execution by the plaintiff, or some person for him, that the defendant is, in his belief, justly indebted to him in a sum exceeding thirteen dollars and thirty-three cents; and that he conceals his property, or is about to leave the State to avoid payment of his debts (G. L. 522, 523).

NEW JERSEY.—A *capias ad respondendum* shall not be issued in any action founded upon contract, except upon proof made upon oath or affirmation before a Justice of the Supreme Court, or Supreme Court Commissioner, of one of the following particulars in addition to the debt or demand:—

- (1st) that the defendant is about to remove any of his property out of the jurisdiction of the Court in which an action is about to be commenced, with intent to defraud his creditors;
- (2nd) that the defendant has property or rights in action which he fraudulently conceals;
- (3rd) that he has assigned, removed, or disposed of, or is about to assign, remove, or dispose of any of his property, with intent to defraud his creditors;
- (4th) that the defendant fraudulently contracted the debt or incurred the obligation respecting which such suit is brought (Rev. p. 856).
Freehold security in double the amount of the debt sworn to is required for bail.

NEW MEXICO.—Arrests—1st. When persons are about to abscond from the territory so as to endanger the collection of a debt due against them, they may be arrested and taken on a writ of *capias*, which shall be sued out in the same manner as a writ of attachment. The defendant may at any time be discharged by giving bond and security to the Sheriff, that he will render himself in custody to abide the judgment, order, or decree of the Court, after which similar proceedings may be had as in cases of attachment. 2nd. When

the Sheriff on execution shall find no property of the defendant he may arrest the body of the defendant and in default of payment commit him to jail. The defendant at the expiration of five days from the day of his commitment may be discharged upon rendering a Schedule under oath of his property, money and effects, and delivering the same to the Sheriff of the county. The truth of such Schedule may be tried on the return of the execution, before the tribunal which issued the same, and if found untrue the body of the defendant may be retaken and held to await an accusation for perjury.

NEW YORK.—Imprisonment for debt is abolished. The defendant may be arrested in a civil action brought—

- (1) to recover a fine or penalty ;
- (2) to recover damages for an injury to person or property (not including claim for damages in an action to recover a chattel), breach of promise to marry, misconduct or neglect in official or professional employment, fraud, deceit, or conversion of personal property ;
- (3) to recover property held or owned by the State, or held or owned for a public interest, which defendant has unlawfully obtained or disposed of, or to recover damages for so obtaining or disposing of the same (C. P., Section 549) ;
- (4) to recover a chattel purposely concealed or removed, or disposed of, with intent to deprive plaintiff thereof ;
- (5) to recover on contract other than promise to marry, when the defendant has been guilty of fraud in contracting the debt or has disposed, or is about to dispose, of his property with intent to defraud his creditors ;
- (6) to recover money received, or property embezzled, by a public officer or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, not including an action to recover a chattel ;
- (7) in an action against a resident about to leave the State, or a non-resident, an order may be granted by the Court, where the judgment demanded requires performance of an act, neglect to perform which would be a contempt of Court (C. P., Section 550).

Women cannot be arrested except in the case last mentioned, or where the action is to recover damages for wilful injury to person, character or property (C. P., Section 553).

Except in action under subdivision 3, *supra*, security for defendant's costs and damages, which may be awarded to or sustained by him, must be given in an amount fixed by the Judge, not less than one hundred dollars (C. P., 559).

The order of arrest must be obtained from a Judge of the Court in which the action is brought or from any County Judge (C. P., Section 556).

NORTH CAROLINA.—Arrest may be made in the following cases :—

- (1st) the defendant may be arrested in an action arising on contract when the defendant is a non-resident of this State, or is about to remove therefrom, and in an action for the recovery of damages on a cause of action not arising out of contract, when the action is for injury to person or character, or for wrongfully taking, detaining or converting property ;
- (2nd) in an action for a fine or penalty, or for money received, or for property embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied by a public officer, or by an attorney, solicitor or counsellor, or by an officer or agent of a corporation or banking association, in the course of his employment as such, or by any factor, agent, broker, or other person in a fiduciary capacity, or for any misconduct or neglect in office, or in a professional employment ;
- (3rd) in an action to recover the possession of personal property unjustly detained, where the property, or any part thereof, has been

concealed, removed, or disposed of, so that it cannot be found or taken by the Sheriff, and with the intent that it should not be so found or taken, or with the intent to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit thereof;

(4th) where the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt, or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought, or in concealing or disposing of the property for the taking, detention or conversion of which the action is brought, or when the action is brought to recover damages for fraud or deceit;

(5th) when the defendant has removed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so, with intent to defraud his creditors. But no female shall be arrested in any action, except for a wilful injury to person, character, or property.

An order for the arrest of the defendant must be obtained from the Court in which the action is brought, or from a Judge thereof (See Battle's Rev. Ch. 17, Sections 148—150). The order may be made when it shall appear to the Court or Judge, by affidavit of the plaintiff, or any other person, that a sufficient cause of action exists, and that the case is one of those abovementioned (*ib.* Section 151).

A written undertaking on part of plaintiff "with sureties" (number not stated) to secure to defendant all costs and damages which he may sustain is required. The amount of the undertaking shall not be less than one hundred dollars. Statute does not require sureties to be freeholders (*ib.* Section 152).

OHIO.—A defendant in a civil action can be arrested *before* judgment when there is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court in which the action is brought an affidavit of the plaintiff, his authorised agent or attorney, made before any Judge of any Court of the State, or Clerk thereof, or Justice of the Peace, stating the nature of the plaintiff's claim, that it is just, and the amount thereof, as nearly as may be, and establishing one or more of the following particulars:—

- (1) that the defendant has removed, or begun to remove, any of his property out of the jurisdiction of the Court, with intent to defraud his creditors;
- (2) that he has begun to convert his property, or a part thereof, into money for the purpose of placing it beyond the reach of his creditors;
- (3) that he has property or rights of action which he fraudulently conceals;
- (4) that he has assigned, removed, or disposed of, or has begun to dispose of, his property, or a part thereof, with intent to defraud his creditors;
- (5) that he fraudulently contracted the debt or incurred the obligation for which suit is about to be or has been brought;
- (6) that the money or other valuable thing for which a recovery is sought in the action was lost by playing at any game or by means of a bet or wager (R. S., Sections 5491, 5492, 5493). The affidavit must also contain a statement of the facts claimed to justify the belief in the existence of one or more of the above particulars.

Before the order of arrest is issued there must be executed, by sufficient securities of the plaintiff, a written undertaking to the effect that the plaintiff will pay to the defendant all damages, not exceeding double the amount of the plaintiff's claim stated in the affidavit, which he may sustain by reason of the arrest, if the order be wrongfully obtained (R. S., Section 5493). The number of the sureties and their qualifications necessary for the undertaking are the same as in cases of attachment, under which head see.

The debtor against whom any judgment for the payment of money has been rendered may be arrested upon execution and committed to the jail of the

county until he pays the judgment, or is discharged according to law in the following cases :—

1. When he has removed, or begun to remove, any of his property out of the jurisdiction of the Court, with the intent to prevent the collection of the money due on the judgment.
2. When he has property, rights in action, evidences of debt, or interest or stock in a corporation or company which he fraudulently conceals with like intent.
3. When he has assigned or disposed of all or part of his property or rights in action, or has converted the same into money with intent to defraud his creditors or with the intent to prevent such property from being taken in execution.
4. When he fraudulently contracted the debt or incurred the obligation upon which the judgment was rendered.
5. When the judgment was rendered for money or other valuable thing lost by playing at any game or by means of any bet or wager.
6. When he was arrested on an order before judgment and has not been discharged as an insolvent debtor, or the order has not been set aside as improperly made.

An execution to arrest a debtor for the causes aforesaid can be issued with certain exceptions, only when allowed by the Supreme Court, the District Court, the Court of Common Pleas, or the Probate Court, or any Judge of either, upon being satisfied by the affidavit of the judgment-creditor or his attorney, and such other evidence as may be presented, of the existence of one or more of the particulars mentioned above (R. S., Sections 5447, 5448, 5449).

A Justice of the Peace may issue an execution against the person of a judgment-debtor by being satisfied of the existence of one or more of the above particulars by like affidavit and evidence (R. S., Section 5450).

OREGON.—There shall be no imprisonment for debt (that is, for debt arising upon contract, express or implied) except in cases of fraud or absconding debtors (Const. Art. 1, No. 19).

No person shall be arrested in an action at law excepting the defendant in the following cases :—

1. In an action for the recovery of money or damages on a cause of action arising out of contract, when the defendant is not a resident of the State, or is about to remove therefrom, or when the action is for an injury to person or character, or for injuring or wrongfully taking, detaining, or converting property.
2. In an action for a fine or penalty, or on a promise to marry, or for money received, or property embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied, or converted to his own use, by a public officer, or by an attorney, or by an officer or agent of a corporation in the course of his employment as such, or by any factor, agent, broker, or other person in a fiduciary capacity, or for any misconduct or neglect in office, or in a professional employment.
3. In an action to recover the possession of personal property unjustly detained, when the property or any part thereof has been concealed, removed, or disposed of, so that it cannot be found or taken by the Sheriff, and with intent that it should not be so found or taken, or with the intent to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit thereof.
4. When the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt, or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought, or in concealing or disposing of the property, for the taking, detention, or conversion of which the action is brought.
5. When the defendant has removed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so, with intent to defraud his creditors. But no female

shall be arrested in any action except for an injury to person, character or property (Civil Code, Section 106).

Defendant may be discharged by giving bail or depositing the money. Expenses of food and fees are to be paid by plaintiff during defendant's imprisonment.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Imprisonment for debt is abolished in all actions on contract, express or implied, except in proceedings for contempt, to enforce civil remedies; actions for fines or penalties; or on promises to marry; or for moneys collected by any public officers; or for any misconduct or neglect in office, or in any professional employment. An attorney-at-law neglecting to pay over money collected for a client is within the exception.

A plaintiff, after suit brought, may obtain a warrant for the arrest of the defendant, upon satisfactory proof that he is about to remove his property to defraud his creditors, or that he has done so, or that he has property or rights which he fraudulently conceals or refuses to apply to payment of his debts, or that he fraudulently contracted the debt.

Defendants may be arrested and held to bail in actions upon torts. The action in such cases is commenced by a writ of *capias*, and the execution may also be by writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*. Where a defendant has been arrested upon an execution, he may, if he have resided in the State six months, or have been confined in jail three months, be discharged from custody upon application to the Court of Common Pleas, and giving bond to the plaintiff in such amount and with such security as shall be approved of by the Judge or Prothonotary, conditioned that he will appear at the next term of Court and present his petition for the benefit of the insolvent laws and comply with all the requisitions thereof, and the orders of the Court, &c. The petition for the benefit of the insolvent laws must be presented at the next term of Court, and must contain full statements of the petitioner's property and debts, and of the causes of his insolvency. The Court fixes the time for a hearing, of which fifteen days' notice must be given to the creditors. At the hearing, the insolvent makes a full statement of his affairs and answers all questions asked him; and unless a strong presumption of fraud arises, he is entitled to his final discharge upon taking an oath that he will deliver up all his property whatever, and that he has not in any way disposed thereof in fraud of his creditors, and makes an assignment of all his property to trustees. After this final discharge, the insolvent cannot be imprisoned, except that upon judgments in actions for slander or libel, for actual force or actual fraud or deceit, for malicious prosecution or conspiracy, for seduction or *crim. con.*, where the damages are over one hundred dollars, the defendant must remain in prison sixty days. The insolvent laws are principally directed to the discharge of prisoners arrested for debt, and have not been very frequently resorted to since imprisonment for debt was restricted to the few cases above mentioned. The discharge does not release the debtor from liability for his debts. They exist independently of the laws relating to assignments in trust for creditors. Fraudulent insolvency is punished by indictment in the criminal courts. Obtaining money or goods under false pretences, or fraudulently secreting or removing property to defraud creditors, is also punishable by indictment. The bailee of any property who fraudulently takes or converts the same to his own use, or the use of any other person, except the owner, is deemed guilty of larceny.

RHODE ISLAND.—In any action founded upon any cause of action, except for the recovery of debt, or of State or town taxes, the writ may be made to run against the body of the defendant in the first instance and after judgment the execution is issued, as of course, running against the goods and chattels and real estate of the defendant, and for want thereof, against his body. Also, in actions for debts contracted prior to July 1, 1870.

No person can be arrested or imprisoned in any other action for the recovery of debt, or of State or town taxes, except in the mode and subject to the following conditions. The plaintiff, or his agent or attorney, shall make affidavit duly certified on such writ, that the defendant, or some one

of the defendants, is about to depart from the State without leaving therein real or personal estate whereon service of said writ may be made by attachment, sufficient to satisfy the damages laid therein, or that the defendant or some one of the defendants has committed fraud in contracting the debt upon which the action is founded, or in the concealment or disposition of his property; but no female shall be arrested in any civil action founded on contract by virtue of any original writ whatever. (Gen. Stats. Ch. 195.)

If it shall be made to appear to any Court which shall have rendered judgment in any action, or to any Justice of such Court, that the defendant is about to depart from this State, without leaving therein real or personal estate to satisfy said judgment, or has been guilty of any fraud in contracting said debt, or in the concealment, detention, or disposition of his property, such Court or Justice may order an execution running against the body of the defendant. (Gen. Stats. Ch. 211.)

The law requires no bond from plaintiff. One is sometimes given to Sheriff for his protection in doubtful cases. There are no rules as to number or qualifications of sureties.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Arrest may be made in the following cases:—

- (1st) in actions for the recovery of damages on a cause of action not arising out of contract, where the defendant is not a resident of the State, or is about to remove therefrom, or where the action is for an injury to person or character, or for injuring or wrongfully taking, detaining or converting property;
- (2nd) in an action for a fine or penalty, or on a promise to marry, or for money received, or for property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied by a public officer, or by an attorney, solicitor, or counsellor, or by an officer or agent of a corporation, or banking association, in the course of his employment as such, or by any factor, agent, broker or other person in a fiduciary capacity, or for any misconduct or neglect in office, or in a professional employment;
- (3rd) in an action to recover the possession of personal property unjustly detained where the property or any part thereof has been concealed, removed, or disposed of, so that it cannot be found or taken by the Sheriff, and with the intent that it should not be so found or taken, or with the intent to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit thereof;
- (4th) where the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought, or in concealing or disposing of the property for the taking, detention or conversion of which the action is brought, or when the action is brought to recover damages for fraud or deceit;
- (5th) when the defendant has removed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so, with intent to defraud his creditors. But no female shall be arrested in any action, except for a wilful injury to person, character or property.

An order for the arrest of the defendant must be obtained from the Court in which the action is brought, or from a Judge thereof. Before warrant for arrest can issue, the plaintiff must be required to enter into a written undertaking with or without sureties that if defendant recover judgment, plaintiff will pay all costs awarded to defendant and all damages, not exceeding sum stated, which shall not be less than one hundred dollars. If no sureties be required, plaintiff must file an affidavit that he is a resident and householder or freeholder within the State, and worth double the sum specified in the undertaking. Nothing is said about the character of the sureties, but it would seem that they should take the same affidavit as the plaintiff does in cases in which no surety is required. The affidavit can be made if plaintiff, or any other person shows that a sufficient cause of action exists, and showing facts from which the officer issuing attachment can decide if the requirement of the Code (Section 202) is met.

TENNESSEE.—No imprisonment for debt in this State.

TEXAS.—Imprisonment for debt is abolished.

UTAH TERRITORY.—A defendant may be arrested in the following cases, namely :—

- (1st) in an action for recovery of money or damages on a cause of action arising on contract, when about to depart from territory to defraud creditors, or in action of libel or slander ;
- (2nd) in an action for fine or penalty, or for money or property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied or converted to his own use by a public officer, officer of a corporation, or an attorney, factor, broker, agent or clerk, in the course of his employment as such, or by any other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, or for misconduct or neglect in office or in a professional employment, or for a wilful violation of duty ;
- (3rd) in an action to recover personal property unjustly detained, when the same has been concealed, removed, or disposed of so that it cannot be found by the officer ;
- (4th) when defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought, or in concealing or disposing of the property for the taking, detention, or conversion of which the action is brought ;
- (5th) when defendant has removed or disposed of, or is about to remove or dispose of, his property with intent to defraud his creditors.

The order of arrest must be obtained from the Judge of the Court in which the action is brought, and must be based on affidavit, either positive or on information and belief ; and when upon information and belief it must state the facts upon which the information and belief are founded. The order of arrest may be issued whenever it shall be made to appear to the Judge by the affidavit of the plaintiff, his attorney, or some other person, that a sufficient cause of action exists, that the case is one of those mentioned above, and that one of the foregoing causes for an order of arrest exists.

Before making the order of arrest the Judge shall require a written undertaking on the part of the plaintiff with sureties, two in number at the least, to the effect that if the defendant recover judgment, the plaintiff will pay all costs and charges that may be awarded to the defendant, and all damages which he may sustain by reason of the arrest, not exceeding the sum specified in the undertaking, which sum is fixed by the Judge, and must be at least five hundred dollars.

The sureties need not be the owners of real estate ; they may be only householders, but each surety must annex to the undertaking his affidavit that he is a resident and householder or freeholder within the territory, and worth double the sum specified in the undertaking over and above all his debts and liabilities, exclusive of property exempt from execution.

The order of arrest must mention a sum to be fixed by the Judge, in which the defendant may be admitted to bail to render himself amenable to the process of the Court.

Defendant may be discharged from arrest by giving undertaking with sureties in the sum mentioned in the order of arrest, to the effect that he will at all times render himself amenable to the process of the Court in the action ; or that he will pay the amount of judgment recovered ; and he may deposit money with the officer holding the order of arrest in lieu of the undertaking for his discharge.

An order of arrest may be obtained from a Justice of the Peace in cases within his jurisdiction on substantially the same grounds, undertaking to be in a sum not less than one hundred dollars.

VERMONT.—Females cannot be arrested in actions on contract. In a cause founded on contract, no citizen of the United States can be arrested for

debt, unless the plaintiff, his agent, or attorney, files with the authority signing the writ, before its issue, an affidavit, stating that he has good reason to believe, and does believe, that the defendant is about to remove from the State, and has secreted about his person, or elsewhere, money or other property to an amount exceeding twenty dollars or sufficient to satisfy the debt on which the suit is brought. Provision is made for a speedy hearing before the authority signing the writ, and in cases where the writ is served out of the country where issued, before one of the Assistant Judges of the County Court, on the question of the truth of the statements of the affidavit; if they are not found sustained, the defendant is to be at once discharged from arrest. In actions of tort the body of the defendant may be arrested in default of property. And such is the case also in actions of contract against one not a citizen of one of the United States. Bail is given by the surety endorsing the writ. The officer decides upon the sufficiency of the bail, and is responsible for such sufficiency at the time of taking the same; but not for subsequently accruing insufficiency.

VIRGINIA.—There is no imprisonment for debt in Virginia; but when a plaintiff in any action or suit shows by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Court in which it is pending, or to any Judge or Justice, that he has cause of action, and that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant, unless apprehended, is about to quit the State, such Judge, Court, or Justice may require bail in such sum as may be thought fit. The defendant may be discharged on giving bond and security that he will answer to such interrogatories as may be filed within four months after judgment, decree, or order, and make the required conveyance or delivery, or perform and satisfy such judgment, decree, or order. (Code 1873, Chap. 148.)

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The defendant may be arrested upon an order of the Court where the action is brought, or by a Judge of the Supreme Court in the following cases:—In an action for the recovery of damages, on a cause of action not arising out of contract, when the defendant is non-resident or is about to remove from the territory, or in an action for an injury to person or character, or for injuring or wrongfully taking, detaining, or converting personal property. In an action for a fine or penalty or on a promise to marry, or for money received or property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied or converted to his own use by a public officer, or by an attorney, or by an officer or agent of a corporation, in the course of his employment as such, or by a factor, agent, broker or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, or for misconduct or neglect in office or in professional employment. In an action to recover the possession of personal property unjustly detained when the property has been concealed, removed or disposed of, so that it cannot be taken by the Sheriff. When the defendant has been guilty of fraud in contracting the debt, or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought. When the defendant has removed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so, with intent to defraud his creditors. When the action is to prevent threatened injury to, or destruction of, property in which the plaintiff claims an interest. On the final judgment or order of the Court, when the defendant having no property subject to execution has money which he ought to apply in payment but refuses, with intent to defraud the plaintiff. (Stat., 1877, Section 116.)

Before the Clerk shall issue the warrant of arrest, a bond shall be executed and filed in such sum as the Court or Judge shall fix in the order, with two or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Clerk, conditioned that if the order of arrest shall be vacated, or, if the plaintiff shall fail to recover in the action, the obligors will pay all damages the defendant may sustain, and all expenses he may incur by reason of such arrest or imprisonment. The sureties are not required to be owners of real estate, but must, if required, justify, and be examined particularly as to their property and solvency.

Actions may be commenced upon any agreement in writing before the time for the performance of the contract expires, when the plaintiff shall make and file an affidavit with the Clerk of the Court that the defendant is about to leave the territory without providing for the performance of the contract, tak-

ing with him property, moneys, credits, or effects subject to execution, with intent to defraud the plaintiff. In such a case, a warrant of arrest issues, as in other cases heretofore stated, and an attachment may issue, as in other cases. (Stat., 1877, p. 639.)

WEST VIRGINIA.—There is no imprisonment for debt in this State. An order for the arrest of the defendant may be made by the Court in which the action is pending, or by the Clerk thereof in vacation, upon affidavit of the plaintiff or any credible person, stating the nature and justice of the claim, the amount the plaintiff is entitled to recover, and the existence of some one or more of the following grounds:—That the defendant has removed, or is about to remove, any of his property out of the State, with intent to defraud his creditors; that he has converted or is about to convert, his property, or any part thereof, into money or securities, with like intent; that he has assigned, disposed of, or removed his property, or any part thereof, or is about to do so, with like intent; that he has property or rights of action which he fraudulently conceals; that he fraudulently contracted the debt or incurred the liability for which the action or suit is brought; that he is about to leave this State and reside permanently in another State or country, without paying the debt or liability for which the action or suit is brought, upon filing a written undertaking of the plaintiff or some person for him, with one or more sufficient securities to the effect that the plaintiff will pay the defendant all damages he may sustain by reason of the arrest. The defendant may be discharged upon giving bond and security that he will answer such interrogatories as may be filed within four months after judgment, decree, or order, and make the required conveyance or delivery, or perform, and satisfy such judgment, decree, or order. (Code, Ch. 106, Section 37, &c.)

In a civil action before a Justice an order of arrest may be made upon the plaintiff filing an affidavit showing the nature of the plaintiff's claim, that it is just, the amount thereof as near as may be, and the existence of one or more of the following particulars:—

- (1st) that the defendant has removed or is about to remove his property, or a material part thereof, out of the State, with intent to defraud his creditors; or
- (2nd) that he has converted or is about to convert his property, or a material part thereof, into money or securities with the like intent; or
- (3rd) that he has assigned, disposed of, or removed his property, or a material part thereof, or is about to do so, with like intent; or
- (4th) that he has property or rights in action which he fraudulently conceals; or
- (5th) that he fraudulently contracted the debt or incurred the liability for which the action is to be, or has been, brought; or
- (6th) that the defendant, being a resident of this State, is about to depart therefrom and reside out of the State, without having paid the plaintiff's demand. But the plaintiff must give bond satisfactory to the Justice in a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars.

WISCONSIN.—Arrest of the defendant may be had by the plaintiff by order of a Judge at the issuing of the summons, or any time before judgment, on an affidavit showing a cause of action in an action for damages not on contract, when the defendant is a non-resident or about to remove from the State, or for injury to person, property or character, or for seduction or criminal conversation; for a fine or penalty; for money or property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied by a public officer, attorney, solicitor, or counsellor or an officer or agent of a corporation, or bank, or by any factor, agent, broker, or any person in a fiduciary capacity; for damages for property obtained on false pretences; in replevin, where the property has been concealed and disposed of so that the Sheriff cannot find it; and also where the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt or incurring the obligation sued on, or in concealing or disposing of the property for the taking, detention, or conversion of which the action is brought. (R. S., Ch. 122, Section 2689.)

The plaintiff is required to give a bond that he will pay all costs, and all damages sustained by the defendant by reason of the arrest, if the defendant prevail in the action. The order simply requires the Sheriff to hold the defendant to bail in the sum fixed by the Judge who allows it; on giving which he is discharged.

The defendant may also be arrested on a writ of *ne exeat* on the same principles which govern that writ in courts of equity. (R. S. 126, Sections 2784-2786.)

WYOMING TERRITORY.—A defendant in a civil action can be arrested before and after judgment when an affidavit is filed showing the nature of the plaintiff's claim, that it is just, and the amount thereof as nearly as may be, and establishing one or more of the following particulars:—

- (1) that the defendant has removed or begun to remove any of his property out of the jurisdiction of the Court with intent to defraud his creditors;
- (2) that he has begun to convert his property or a part thereof into money for the purpose of placing it beyond the reach of his creditors;
- (3) that he has property or rights in action which he fraudulently conceals;
- (4) that he has assigned, removed, or disposed of, or has begun to dispose of his property or a part thereof with intent to defraud his creditors;
- (5) that he fraudulently contracted the debt or incurred the obligation for which the suit is about to be or has been brought.

The order of arrest may be issued by the Judge or the Clerk of the Court, but before the order is issued, the plaintiff must file an undertaking similar to that required to obtain an attachment.

When the defendant is arrested, he may be discharged upon depositing with the Sheriff an amount of money to be named in the order of arrest, or by giving bail to the effect that if judgment be rendered against him in the action, he will render himself amenable to the process of the Court.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—When the amount claimed exceeds forty dollars, plaintiff may obtain from the Prothonotary of the superior Court a writ of summons and arrest (*capias ad respondendum*) against the defendant, if the latter is about to leave immediately the late province of Canada (that is, the present provinces of Quebec and Ontario), or if he secretes his property with intent to defraud his creditors (Code of Procedure 797), or when the defendant is notoriously insolvent and carries on his business and refuses to arrange with his creditors, or when a defendant is deteriorating a property in which the plaintiff holds a mortgage claim of forty dollars or upwards. The writ is obtained on affidavit of the plaintiff, his book-keeper, or agent, of the circumstances, and when founded on a claim for unliquidated damages can only issue on a Judge's order.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—A writ of *capias ad respondendum* is granted only when a party or plaintiff, being a creditor of, or having a cause of action against, some person liable to arrest, satisfies a Judge by affidavit that he has such a cause of action to the amount of one hundred dollars, and also shows that there is good and probable cause for believing that such person, unless he be forthwith apprehended, is about to quit Canada with intent to defraud his creditors generally or the plaintiff in particular. (Rev. State Ont. c. 67.)

A married woman is not liable to arrest; and as a general rule one foreigner cannot follow another into this country and arrest him for a debt contracted abroad, where the debtor intends to reside permanently in Canada or to return to the United States. But where the debtor's intention is to pass through Canada to Europe, it is said that he may be followed and arrested here.

Resolved that the above be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10th JUNE 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has again fallen throughout the Madras Presidency, and prospects have slightly improved in the worst tracts, Bellary and Anantapur. Relief works will, it is reported, be stopped by the end of the current month, if season continues favourable. The harvest outturn is still below the average in most districts. There has been rain throughout the Mysore State, improving the crops and facilitating agricultural operations. In Coorg good rain has fallen and ploughing is in active progress. In Bombay rain has been general, and the *khari* sowings have commenced in places.

Slight rain has fallen in two or three places in the Punjab, but more in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The *rabi* has been harvested in the former Province, and *khari* operations are in good progress in both. In the Central Provinces some rain has fallen in most districts; *khari* preparations continue, and sowings have commenced. Some rain has fallen in the Berars and Hyderabad and in the Central India and Rajputana States, and agricultural prospects are generally satisfactory.

More or less rain fell in all districts of Bengal Proper, but rain still holds off in Behar, and there have been only slight showers in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The rain has been of some benefit, but much more is still needed for sugarcane, jute, indigo, and the rice crops; and for the cultivation of the *aman* crop generally, as well as for the sowing of the *bhadoi* crops in Behar. Rain continues to fall in Assam, and ploughing and sowing are in progress. Red spider and blight are reported to be largely spreading in Cachar.

The public health is generally fair.

Prices are steady, except in Bengal, where they show an upward tendency.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 10th)		
Bellary ...	40 (average)	Standing crops wet moderately good, but withering in parts; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Fever in one taluk; 6 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	16 (")	Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts; 15 deaths from cholera.
Ganjam ...	18 (")	Fever and cattle-disease slight; 265 deaths from cholera.
Kistna ...	39 (")	Fever and small-pox in parts. River 13 feet over ancient. Deaths from cholera—for last week (since reported) 171, for present week 11.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	17 (")	Standing crops moderate; harvest paddy in parts, outturn below average. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease slight.
Coimbatore ...	238 (")	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, <i>cholum</i> , and <i>cumha</i> in parts, outturn about average. Fever slight; 6 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	41 (")	Standing crops good, except in parts damaged by the late rain and floods; harvest indigo and gingelly, outturn up to average. 81 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	79 (")	Fever prevalent.
Malabar ...	332 (")	First crop partly cultivation progressing; harvest third crop paddy in one taluk, outturn below average. Small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever in two and cattle-disease in one; 23 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	1409	Small-pox and fever in parts.
Bombay—(June 10th)		
Karachi ...	Rain in Jirruck, 12	General Remarks.—General prospects fair; slightly improved in Bellary and Anantapur. Relief works will be stopped by end of June, if season continues favourable.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in four talukas, 109 (average).	River at Kotri on 8th, 13 feet against 11 feet on same date last year. Fever in four and cattle-disease in two talukas; loss of 25 cows and calves in Manjhand taluka; small-pox in fourteen villages in the districts, 22 fresh cases, 5 deaths, 25 remaining; 8 fresh cholera cases in Karachi on 7th, 4 deaths, 4 remaining; 5 cases in Tatta, 4 deaths, 1 remaining; in Sakro 120 cases, 81 deaths, 18 remaining; in Ghorabai 7 cases, 42 deaths; in Jatti 33 cases, 24 deaths, 7 remaining; in Shahbandar 90 cases, 49 deaths, 71 remaining. Area of <i>rabi</i> 1,296 square miles or 22,894 acres more than that of previous year; <i>rabi</i> assessment is 45,900 more, produce 11 annas in rupee. Loss due to blight in some places. Prices—wheat, red rice, and <i>haji</i> in Karachi 26, 28 and 36, in Manjhand 31, 36 and 42, in Tatta 16, 40 and 40; and in Sujawal 26, 44 and 42 pounds per rupee, respectively. <i>Khari</i> preparations in progress; cultivation good in different places of Mirpur taluka. River at Kotri on 8th, 13 feet against 11 feet on same date last year. Small-pox in six, fever in two, cattle-disease in two, and measles in two talukas; cholera at Mirpur and Tando Allahyar talukas, 2 deaths from cholera at Hyderabad, introduced from Tando Allahyar and Nari gorge. Days intensely hot. Prices of grain steady.

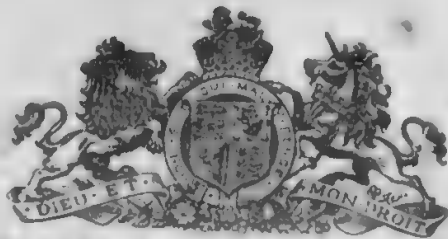
Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Ahmedabad ...	Nil	Manuring and tilling operations continue. Public health good; accidents from lightning in Samand. <i>Bajri</i> 35 and wheat 38 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	20	Public health fair; cholera in Baroda, Dibholi, Jaroda, and Sankheda talukas and Mota taluka of Navsari division. Land being prepared for next season. <i>Bajri</i> 30, wheat 28, and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	0.01	Preparation for sowing in progress. Cholera in Surat, Olphad, Chorasi, Bardoli, and Jallapur talukas, 102 cases, 67 deaths; cattle-disease in Olphad. <i>Juari</i> 40 and <i>nagli</i> 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	Slight rain throughout the district.	Land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> . Cholera in Nasik, Dindori, Niphad, Chindor, Mangam and Kalvan, 176 attacks, 69 deaths. Weather very hot. Wheat 34, <i>bajri</i> 34, and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain on 5th, 7th and 8th of week, 10	Total rainfall since 1st January 12, being 4.13 below average; abnormal temperature from 1° warm on 3rd to 2° warm on 6th, and then remained steady till end of week; vapour in air excessive on 3rd, 4th, and 7th; abnormal winds from north from 3rd to 6th and from south-east and strong on 8th and 9th; gale of wind on 8th and 9th; barometer very low on 8th and 9th; thunder and lightning on 4th, 6th and 7th; distant lightning on 3rd, 5th and 8th.
Poona ...	Light showers throughout the district.	128 cases of cholera in three talukas, 61 deaths. <i>Bajri</i> 32 and <i>juari</i> 41; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 32 and <i>juari</i> 37 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Only scanty rain, ranging from .06 in Newasa to .73 in Akola.	Cholera in Shesgaon, 2 attacks, 1 death; in Kopargaon, 1 attack, 1 death; cattle-disease in Akola to a slight extent. <i>Juari</i> 72 to 49 and <i>bajri</i> 51 to 36 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur ...	10; Barsi, .06; Karmala, .06; Pandharpur, .90; Malsiras, .40.	<i>Juari</i> 49 pounds 23 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 37 pounds 32 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain in ten talukas nearly 2 inches; in Dharwar, Hangal, and Kalhatgi each, 1 inch; in Hubli, Navalgund, Ranibennur, and Karajgi each, and less than an inch in other talukas.	Ground being prepared for early crops; sowing of rice commenced in seven talukas. Scarcity of drinking-water in two and that of fodder in three talukas still continues. Cholera in Dharwar, Hubli, and Kalhatgi talukas, 159 fatal out of 327 cases; small-pox in three talukas. Rice 22 to 32 and <i>juari</i> 35 to 59 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Rain up to 7th, 4.37; monsoon burst here on 6th.	Sowing operations in progress. Cholera in Halival taluka division, 70 cases, 41 deaths; in Yelapur 2, one fatal; in Mugur 5 cases, 3 deaths; fever and small-pox in six talukas; cattle-disease in Supa. Common rice in Karwar 13½, district average 14 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.03	General health good. Weather very warm. Small-pox in Jaria, Dewani, and Kanara. <i>Bajri</i> 31 and <i>juari</i> 42 pounds per rupee. Total rainfall .46.
General Remarks. —Rain throughout the Presidency. Preparations for <i>kharif</i> crops continue in all districts; <i>kharif</i> sowing in progress in parts of Dharwar, Kolaba, and Shikarpur; scarcity of drinking-water in two and of fodder in three talukas of Dharwar. Cholera in parts of sixteen; small-pox in parts of twelve, and fever and cattle-disease in parts of eight districts.		
Bengal—(June 10th)		
Chittagong ...	2.46	Weather hot. Prospects of crops fair; sowing of early rice continues. Prices stationary. Cholera still present.
Dacca ...	.63	Prospects of crops fair. More rain wanted. Sporadic cases of cholera in the town.
24 Pargunnahs (Calcutta) ...	Nil	Weather very hot, with passing clouds towards the evening. Early rice, jute, and sugarcane plants doing well; progress of farming operations has become slow for want of rain. Price of common rice 13 to 16 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	.41; slight showers fell all over the district.	Weather very hot; much more rain urgently wanted. Greater part of the <i>mas</i> crop still to be sown, and where the crop has been sown young plants suffering severely from excessive heat. Common rice 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Public health fairly good.
Bardwan ...	1.12; Culna, .94	Cultivation going on very slowly for want of sufficient rain. Price of rice 12½ to 16 seers per rupee. Cholera still present, but decreasing.
Rungpore ...	2.23	Prospects of early rice good. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Buagatpar ...	.44	More rain wanted. Crops suffering. Rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee. Public health good.
Purneah ...	Nil	Crops suffering from drought. Common rice 15 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	Nil	Preparation of fields for sowing <i>bhadai</i> and paddy crops continues; in some places sowing has commenced. Rain is urgently wanted. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported; public health otherwise good.
Durbhanga ...	Nil	Rain badly wanted. Agricultural operations greatly impeded. Prices stationary. Some cases of sporadic cholera reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Hazaribagh ...	Nil	Weather very hot. Ploughing and sowing continue; sugarcane promising. Cholera and small-pox reported from many places.
Cuttack ...	02	Weather very hot and occasionally cloudy. Sowing of <i>hathi</i> and <i>sarad</i> rice in progress, and plants coming out in some places. Price of rice unchanged. Public health good, but cases of cholera here and there.
Midnapur ...	Nil	Weather very hot. Cultivation going on, but rain much wanted. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported; public health otherwise good.
Khoolna ...	36; slight rain on three days.	Weather very hot. Cultivation of <i>amun</i> and <i>aus</i> paddy progressing. Price of rice remains high. Public health good.
Dinapore ...	Not stated	Rain still wanted, though there are many clouds and the air is cooler. Crops suffering. Rice 14 seers per rupee. Cholera less prevalent.
Pubna (Serajgunj) ...	03	Rain much wanted. Price of rice stationary. Public health good.
Gya ...	Nil	Weather very hot. Sugarcane and <i>chandi</i> doing well. Rain wanted for commencing <i>bandai</i> sowings. Prices steady. Public health satisfactory.
Chumiparan ...	Nil	Rain much wanted. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
General Remarks. —More or less rain fell in all districts of Bengal proper, except Malabar and the 24 Parganas; rain still holds off in Bihar, and there was not a light fall in Orissa and Chota Nampar. The rain has done some good, but much more is still needed for the safety of the young sugarcane, jute, indigo, and <i>aus</i> crops, and for the cultivation of the <i>amun</i> crop generally, as well as for the sowing of the <i>bandai</i> crops in Bihar. Prices are steady all over the province, with a tendency to rise in many districts. Public health is generally spoken of as fair, though cholera is still prevalent in several places owing to intense heat and want of proper drinking-water, and cases of small-pox reported from some localities.		
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(June 11th)		
Benares (June 9th)	Nil	Heat excessive. <i>Sarad</i> sowings begun. Prices steady. Supplies ample. General health good, but cholera still continues; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpur (" 8th)	Nil	Heat above average. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Fyzabad (" 9th)	Nil	Sugarcane is being irrigated. Heat increasing. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Lucknow (" ")	Nil	Excessive heat. Irrigation of sugarcane going on. Markets well stocked. Prices stationary. Condition both of men and cattle good.
Rae Bareilly (" 8th)	Nil	Weather hot and close. Supplies ample. Prices almost steady.
Partabgarh (" 9th)	Nil	General health fair.
Allahabad (" ")	Nil	Clouds the greater part of the week. <i>Sarad</i> being cut in places. Health of men and cattle good.
Cawnpore (" 8th)	Nil	Clouds gather daily, and great heat prevails. Melons abundant; very few mangoes; fodder and water generally abundant. Slight general rise in prices. Public health excellent; cattle in good condition.
Banda (" 9th)	Nil	Weather close and hot. Irrigation of indigo and sugarcane in hand. Fever and small-pox in these parganas; rinderpest reported from one. Prices show a tendency to rise.
Ballia (" ")	Nil	Weather cloudy; heat increasing. Supplies sufficient. General health good; slight cholera still continues in Karwi; cattle-disease reported in Faisil Bahadur only.
Farrukhabad (" ")	Nil	Heat intense. Prices steady. Clouds and cooler winds last night. 20 deaths from cholera.
Sitapur (" ")	Nil	Weather reasonable. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Slight cholera reported in one taluk.
Bareilly (" ")	Nil	Weather very hot, but reasonable. Winds generally from the west. Health of the people good.
Kunnon (" ")	Nil	Market variable. Weather hot and close. Public health good; cattle-disease occasional.
Agra (" 8th)	Nil	Thunder clouds, with sultry weather. <i>Kharif</i> operations nearly completed. Prices steady. Health good; cattle-disease decreasing.
Jhansi (" 9th)	Nil	Sugarcane and indigo being irrigated. Prices steady. Slight cholera continues; fever reported from four parganas.
Meerut (" ")	Nil	Weather cloudy. Prices slightly rising. Cattle-disease in one village.
		Weather hot; wind westerly. Some <i>rali</i> still being threshed; cane and indigo being irrigated. Prices of wheat fallen again, and prices generally very low. Health good.
		General Remarks. —Weather reasonable. Markets well stocked, and prices generally steady. Public health good; cholera continues in a few districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(June 10th)		
Hissar (June 9th)	Nil	Health fair. <i>Kharif</i> ploughings in progress. Prices falling.
Delhi (" ")	Nil	Health fair. Prices slightly rising.
Umballa (" ")	Nil	Health fair. Threshing in progress. Prices slightly rising.
Jullundur (" ")	Nil	Health and crops good; sugarcane being weeded and wheat threshed. Prices slightly falling.
Ferozepore (" ")	20	Health good. Yield of <i>rali</i> crops average. Prices stationary.
Amritsar (" ")	Nil	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Shahkot (" ")	Nil	Health good. Threshing operations progressing. Prices stationary.
Lahore (" ")	Nil	Health good. <i>Kharif</i> sowings commenced. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan (" ")	01	Health good; a few cases of cholera amongst men travelling back from Kinoh. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi (" ")	Nil	Health good. <i>Rabi</i> crops reaped; <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Shahpur (" ")	Slight rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan (" ")	Nil	Health good. Prices stationary.
Peshawar (" ")	10	Slight fever. Crops damaged by excessive rain. Prices fluctuating.
Central Provinces—(June 10th)		
Nagpur ...	18	Weather cloudy and close. Ploughing in progress. Slight cholera and small-pox in parts. Prices—wheat risen, <i>jaari</i> fallen.
Jubbulpore ...	30	Weather hot, cloudy, and stormy. Harvesting nearly finished; <i>kharif</i> preparations commenced. Cholera in places. Prices unchanged.
Saugor (June 9th)	127	Weather cloudy and close. <i>Kharif</i> ploughings going on. General health fair. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	99	Weather cloudy. Ploughing progressing. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices slightly fallen.
Hoshangabad ...	Nil	Weather hot and cloudy, with hot and close nights.
Kanawa ...	Nil	Weather cloudy. Rice sowings commenced. 220 cases of cholera, 124 deaths. Prices unchanged.
Ripur ...	10	Weather very hot in Hoshangabad and Nimar, increasing in Chhat-tisgarh. Prices steady.
Nimar ...	Slight showers	Weather hot and close. 19 cases of cholera, 1 death. Prices steady.
Damodpur (June 6th)	42	Weather cloudy and warm. Sugarcane doing well. Cholera in parts. Prices stationary.
British Burma—(June 10th)		
Akyab (June 6th)	137	Total rainfall 673. Cholera somewhat severe in two circles, but slight in Akyab town and two townships; slight cattle-disease.
Bassien (" ")	540	Total rainfall 1255. Health generally good. Ploughing commenced in parts. Cattle-disease continues in four townships.
Rangoon (" ")	222	Total rainfall 843. Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) (" ")	179	Total rainfall 1064. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Tavoy (" ")	354	Total rainfall 1160. Public health good.
Pegu (" ")	465	Total rainfall 1080. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township.
Monrovia (" ")	034	Total rainfall 621. Public health and health of cattle good.
Moone (" ")	012	Total rainfall 419. Public health and health of cattle good.
Tungay (" ")	316	Total rainfall 1174. Cattle good; health good.
Tungay (" ")	172	Total rainfall 1141. Public health and health of cattle good.
General Remarks. —Slight cholera in Akyab, Thongwa, Moulmein, and Tavoy; slight small-pox in Thongwa. Cholera public health good; cattle disease slight in Akyab, Bassien, and Pegu; prevalent in Thongwa and Amherst, elsewhere health of cattle good. The rains have hitherto not been heavy, and Bassien is the only district in which it is stated that ploughing operations have commenced.		
Assam—(June 10th)		
Gauhati ...	Weather rainy; 3.24 of rain during the week ending the 9th instant.	Jute being reaped; sugarcane doing well; ploughing operations for <i>rali</i> crop in progress. Cholera prevalent in portions of the district.
Syihet ...	532	State and prospects of crops as before. Cattle-disease still reported from Sadi and Samangauj; cholera and small-pox have not yet disappeared.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
ASSAM—contd.		
Cachar	2.21	Weather first five days dry. Ploughing and sowing of <i>dumhi</i> and <i>murali</i> crops progressing. Cereals rise 10 seers per rupee. Prospects of tea unfavourable. Heat spikes and blight largely spreading. 4 deaths from cholera from Lakhimpur and 3 from Karimgora reported.
Dibrugarh	.18	Weather hot. Land being ploughed for <i>sali</i> and <i>aku dhan</i> ; sugar-cane and tea doing well. Cattle-disease reported.
Mysore and Coorg—(June 10th)		
Bangalore	Rain throughout the State.	Crops improved; fodder springing up and water available. Cholera abating. Agricultural operations in progress. Prices stationary.
Mysore		
Mercara		
	11.30	Ploughing of paddy fields in active progress. Prices of foodgrains slightly risen. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—(June 10th)		
Amraoti	.37	Weather warm. <i>Khurif</i> preparations continue. Wheat 22 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	.17	Weather warm and sultry. <i>Khurif</i> ploughing progressing.
Hyderabad	.20 of rain during the week. The monsoon set in on 10th June.	Preparations for coming <i>khurif</i> crops continue. Cholera in Shahabad taluka has abated, elsewhere general health good. Prices—wheat 15½, coarse rice 12½, white <i>juari</i> 23½, and <i>tur</i> 17 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(June 10th)		
Indore	1.75	Health good.
Mouar (Gwalior)	Nil	Health good. Heat intense; weather cloudy.
Satna	Nil	Weather not much cloudy. Cholera at Mouar, elsewhere health good.
Neemuch	.10	Weather clear, but very hot. Health good. Scarcity of water felt.
Goona	Nil	Cholera in Garhla, Rampur, and Gwalior, otherwise health good.
Agar	.22	Ploughing going on. Health good.
Sagar	.16; slight rain	Weather cloudy.
Nowgong	Nil	Weather hot and cloudy. Health good. Prices stationary.
Manpur (Bhopawar)	Nil	Weather close and cloudy. Slight cholera in Bakargarh and Manpur, otherwise health good. Prices low.
Rajputana—(June 10th)		
Alu (June 10th)	Nil	Weather cloudy and unusually hot. Health good.
Marwar (" 5th)	.20; continued slight showers of rain; heavier falls reported from out-stations.	Weather very cloudy and stormy during the week, with variable winds; heat intense. Prices stationary.
Meywar (" 7th)	.030	Wells and tanks good. Crops harvesting. Fever and diarrhoea prevail.
Harouti (" 6th)	Deoli, .002	Weather sultry; wind stiff; heat great. Cholera—71 deaths in Kota, 10 in Tonk, 2 in Shadpara; it also prevails in the Kota and Tonk districts.
Jhallawar (" 5th)	Nil	Weather very hot. Cholera reported from most taluks, but not in epidemic form.
Ajmere (" 9th)	Nil	Health good. Heat excessive.
Jaynagar (" ")	.005	Heat increasing. Prices slightly risen. Health good.
Uwar (" ")	Nil	Weather cloudy. Two fatal cases of cholera, otherwise health good. Prices rising.
Nepal—(June 4th)		
Katmandu	Nil	Weather hot; rain wanted. A few cases of cholera in the valley.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 25. } . CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES IN 1885, UP TO 30th APRIL 1885.

[illegible]

of the month. Demand good throughout the month for tobacco and garden crops (measured in rabi) and sugarcane; only just commencing for 2nd class rice. Increase of 200 acres of sugarcane, owing to better prices having been obtained for seedling. Excess cane was not advanced enough for first watering in most places until quite the end of the season. In previous months for sugarcane sowings; and the scarcely any canal water was taken in previous months for sugarcane sowings; and the young cane was not advanced enough for first watering in most places until quite the end of the season.

ALLAUMEAU,
TR. 18th May 1885.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Eng. to Govt., N. W. P. & Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

NATURE OF TRAFFIC.			AGRA CANAL.						REMARKS.
PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.									
Up.			Down.			Total Up and Down.			
Mds.	No.		Mds.	No.		Mds.	No.		
Grains—									Particulars. Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboo Ton mileage Value of goods Number of passengers 1895. 1896. 1,177 131,510 55,933 349 52,235 17,493 2
Wheat									
Gram									
Rice									
Paddy or dhán									
Bejhar or mixed grain									
Dál—									
Urd									
Múng									
Arhar									
Masúri									
Juár									
Bajra									
Maize or Indian-corn									
Barley									
TOTAL									
Cotton									
Oil-seeds									
Salt									
Metals									
Building materials	16,210		550			16,760			
Miscellaneous goods			13,259			13,259			
Firewood			1,100			1,100			
Bamboo									
Timber—									
Poles and unsquared timber									
Karis and squared timber									
Logs									
Miscellaneous timber			10			10			
Live-stock									
GRAND TOTAL									
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR									
INCREASE									
DECREASE									
ALLAHABAD.									

AGRAHABAD.

The 16th May 1885.

H. W. CONDUITT,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh.
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

AGRA CANAL.	
1985.	1984.
1,177	348
131,710	32,933
53,033	17,493
2	2

Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos
 Tonnage of goods
 Number of passengers

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1896.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VII of 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST MAY 1884.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD MAY 1885.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 21ST MAY 1884.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 23RD MAY 1885.		Total Receipts in 1883-84.	Total Receipts in 1884-85.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Guaranteed.													
23rd May 1885	Ondh and Rohilkhand	547	1,23,838	226	608	1,43,120	235	10,11,761	239	10,35,273	235	23,512	
23rd ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	2,05,701	273	706	2,92,440	414	16,83,477	290	26,46,013	495	9,62,536	
23rd ditto	Madras	861	1,34,870	157	861	1,28,254	149	10,51,159	158	10,11,375	155		39,784
23rd ditto	South Indian	654	84,267	129	654	89,987	137	6,87,050	137	6,61,800	134		22,190
30th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,79,867	603	1,504	8,71,371	579	72,71,952	647	74,69,794	656	1,94,846	
23rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,40,958	753	461	3,28,156	712	25,91,872	729	24,19,443	693		1,72,412
	TOTAL	4,735	17,75,501	475	4,794	18,53,248	387	1,42,97,374	394	1,52,43,782	420	9,16,508	
State.													
30th May 1885	East Indian	1,509	9,44,697	626	1,509	10,63,198	704	73,67,952	633	80,16,782	701	6,48,830	
23rd ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	73,922	317	243	71,389	306	6,15,018	342	6,32,825	353	7,207	
20th ditto	Nidhati	27	1,184	85	27	1,080	40	11,033	53	16,355	51		678
23rd ditto	Northern Bengal	249	40,206	161	249	40,000	161	2,94,150	157	2,89,649	153		4,501
23rd ditto	Kaunia-Dharia	32	2,303	72	37	2,479	67	20,759	84	21,978	78	1,219	
30th ditto	Tirhoot	193	32,264	167	226	25,231	112	1,87,821	126	2,26,390	132	38,589	
30th ditto	Patna-Gya.	57	7,671	134	57	7,586	133	71,902	164	82,793	192	10,831	
23rd ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	14,022	104	249	16,093	65	1,11,358	104	1,31,987	70	20,629	
30th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,813	154	12	1,331	111	12,089	130	9,265	102		2,824
30th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(a)	1,259	3,03,496	241	1,441	3,28,000	232	24,98,465	257	24,23,596	227		74,800
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	14,232	316	45	12,298	273	1,13,998	328	1,06,024	311		7,974
23rd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	46,554	312	149	45,012	302	3,80,459	331	3,78,845	336		1,614
23rd ditto	British Burma	207	41,296	213	264	36,500	144	3,80,590	244	3,55,482	185		35,078
30th ditto	Sindia	75	7,658	102	75	7,639	103	60,416	104	67,361	118	6,945	
30th ditto	Punjab Northern	447	55,670	125	447	70,153	157	4,76,779	139	7,30,467	216	2,54,688	
23rd ditto	Indus Valley	680	1,39,063	226	680	4,928	75	11,20,995	221	19,47,945	390	8,26,050	
23rd ditto	Amritsar-Patankot	51	8,070	60	66	4,928	75	24,942	64	44,928	50	19,986	
23rd ditto	Bareilly-Bilibit				86	1,096	47			13,397	49	13,397	
30th ditto	Narainganj-Dacca												
30th ditto	Mymensingh				10	1,807	181			13,863	183	13,866	
16th ditto	Kokilamukh					(b)				(c) 2,879	19	2,879	
	TOTAL	3,834	7,97,967	208	4,243	9,48,621	224	63,91,344	216	74,79,972	232	10,88,628	
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE).													
		10,078	35,18,165	319	10,546	38,65,067	367	2,80,56,570	361	3,07,40,536	384	26,83,966	
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES													
NET RECEIPTS													
								1,31,86,588	170	1,47,55,457	184		
								1,48,69,982	191	1,59,85,079	200	11,15,097	
Assisted Companies.													
23rd May 1885	Bengal Central	126	8,776	70	126	9,348	74	54,876	59	76,925	80	21,449	
23rd ditto	Rohilkhand and Kunon				67	8,444	126			41,772	83	41,772	
23rd ditto	Azamgarh	70	3,100	46	78	4,755	61	27,314	67	31,766	59	7,152	
23rd ditto	Southern Mahratta	41	1,562	39	214	15,853	74	20,322	66	97,864	60	77,542	
23rd ditto	Bengal and North Western	73	2,900	40	303	32,500	107	(d) 15,132	27	2,17,473	95	2,02,341	
30th ditto	Tarakeswar				22	4,985	227			45,679	274	45,679	
	TOTAL	310	16,428	53	510	75,885	94	1,17,644	53	5,13,879	84	3,96,235	
Native States.													
23rd May 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	38,188	198	193	40,313	209	2,85,229	192	2,14,687	147		70,542
30th ditto	Jodhpur	19	1,180	62	64	2,360	46	8,443	57	23,433	48	14,990	
23rd ditto	Nizam's	121	19,174	160	121	18,541	153	1,79,427	193	1,87,291	204	7,864	
23rd ditto	Mysore	87	6,242	72	140	7,137	51	48,612	72	63,807	51	5,195	
23rd ditto	Rajpura-Patalna				16	702	44			7,171	60	7,171	
	TOTAL	420	64,784	184	534	69,653	130	5,21,711	101	4,83,389	120		85,322

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to date," audited figures have been secured of as far as possible.
(a) Including Newari-Ferozepore State Railway.

SIMLA,

The 13th June 1885.

(b) Return not received.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 16th May 1885.

(d) Ditto ditto 2nd April to 24th May 1884.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

No. ³_{67-103.}

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Archæology),—under date Simla, the 6th June 1885.

Read—

- Home Department Resolution No. 649—650, dated the 2nd February 1871.
- Circular letter to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 910—919, dated the 15th February 1871.
- Home Department Resolution No. 3—163-183, dated the 26th November 1883.
- Home Department Resolution Nos. 1—24-36, dated the 29th February 1884.
- Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 48, dated the 17th February 1885.
- Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 30th March 1885.

RESOLUTION.

OBSERVATIONS.—An account of the establishment of the Archæological Survey Department under the superintendence of Major-General Cunningham, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., will be found in Home Department Resolution of the 2nd February 1871 read in the preamble. In accordance with the instructions contained in that Resolution, General Cunningham has, year by year, submitted reports showing the nature and amount of the work done, the general result of which may be said to be that the greater part of Northern India has now been explored either by the Director General or by his Assistants. In spite, however, of this exploration, it cannot be doubted that many ancient monuments still remain to be surveyed or to be discovered, and also many inscriptions to be deciphered. As General Cunningham has expressed his intention of shortly resigning his appointment, it has become necessary to consider the plan which should in future be adopted for the purpose of securing—

- (1) the further survey and conservation of the ancient monuments of India; and
- (2) the acquisition and translation of ancient inscriptions.

2. The work of conservation of ancient monuments was entrusted for a period of three years to a separate officer, Major H. H. Cole, whose appointment lapsed in November 1883; and Home Department Resolution of the 26th November 1883 described the general plan of future operations recommended for adoption by Local Governments. After full consideration and consultation with General Cunningham, the Government of India has now come to the conclusion that it would be expedient to amalgamate in some measure the work of the conservation of monuments with that of the Archæological Survey, experience having shown that work of the former description can best be directed by experienced Archæologists. The Governor General in Council has accordingly decided that for the future the two departments of exploration and conservation shall be consolidated to the extent and in the manner explained in the following paragraphs.

3. On the retirement of General Cunningham, the appointment of Director General of Archæological Survey will lapse; and the whole of India (exclusive of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, where present arrangements under Dr. Burgess will remain unaltered) will be divided into charges of comparatively limited extent, which can easily be undertaken by small independent survey

parties. The apportionment which commends itself to the Government of India as most suitable is the following:—

- (1) The Punjab with Sind and Rajputana;
- (2) The North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central India Agency, and the Central Provinces; and
- (3) Bengal with Assam and Chutia Nagpur.

The practical result of adopting these divisions will be to concentrate the operations of each party within a clearly demarcated district, and to avoid the difficulties which have been found to arise from the operations in different parts of the same province having been entrusted to separate management. Experience may, however, show that for dynastic or other scientific purposes a survey party should occasionally be allowed to go beyond the limits assigned to it, and the limits now laid down are in no way intended to interfere with such an arrangement, if this should be considered necessary by higher authority. In the above apportionment the territories of His Highness the Nizam and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts have not been provided for. This portion of the country is well known to Dr. Burgess, and arrangements may probably be hereafter made that the Bombay party shall, after completing the work in that Presidency, move into Hyderabad.

4. With regard to the agency to be employed, it has been decided that the work in each of the three divisions indicated shall be entrusted to a Surveyor with a suitable establishment, Dr. Burgess, the Archaeological Surveyor of Southern and Western India, being constituted the head of the entire Survey Department, but continuing, as at present, to carry on also the detailed work in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. The duties of the Surveyors will be, not only to conduct the work of survey, but also to advise as to the various monuments or buildings of antiquity or interest which require to be preserved or restored, the necessary repairs being carried out by the Public Works Department of the several Local Governments and Administrations, under the general supervision of the Archaeological Surveyors. The primary responsibility for conservation will remain, as at present, with the Local Governments and Administrations in their Public Works Departments. The Surveyors will be on the footing of professional advisers to the Local Governments, with the right of initiating suggestions and calling attention to requirements. The strictly archaeological portion of their work should be kept entirely separate from that relating to conservation, and schemes for the preservation or restoration of monuments, &c., should be submitted by them direct to the Local Government concerned, to be carried out by the Public Works Department from such money as the Local Government can make available for the purpose, supplemented by any grant-in-aid which the Government of India may be in a position to contribute.

5. The Surveyors will, as already indicated, be placed in direct communication with the Local Governments and Residents or Political Agents concerned, but their annual reports should be submitted to the Government of India through Dr. Burgess, after having been seen and reviewed by the Local Governments. Each Surveyor will also be required to prepare, in communication with Dr. Burgess, and to submit for the approval of the Government of India through the Local Government concerned, before the commencement of each field season, a programme of the operations which he proposes to undertake, and at the end of each season, as soon after the close of the financial year as possible, an annual report of the work done by his party. In the yearly reports a table should be added showing the schemes recommended to local authorities for the repairs or restoration of monuments, &c., and the grants, if any, made from Provincial and Imperial revenues to carry them out. The Local Government, in forwarding the report, will see that this information is complete. Each report should contain an appendix showing in the *vernacular characters*—in Devanagari for Hindu names, and in Persia for Muhammadan names—the *correct native spelling* of all names, whether of places, or of persons, tribes, &c., mentioned in the report. In the reports themselves no diacritical marks or accents should be used, except the authorized *ā* for long *a*. All arguments and speculation based on the spelling of names and similar considerations as

to the identity of persons, places, tribes, &c., should be avoided. The reports should be restricted as much as possible to a clear and accurate account of facts and discoveries.

6. The work of preparing and editing the texts and translations of ancient inscriptions will continue, as at present, to be performed by Mr. Fleet, Epigraphist to the Government of India, and the Surveyors should not attempt to translate any inscriptions which they may find, but should deal with them in accordance with the instructions laid down in Home Department Resolution dated the 29th February 1884, so far as those instructions are applicable. They should, however, keep registers in the form appended to this Resolution of all inscriptions, whether on stone or copper, discovered by them, filling in columns 8 and 9 so far only as they find themselves able to do so with a fair amount of certainty. Information in this form should be sent to the Epigraphist to the Government of India as soon as a new inscription is found, and a tabular statement in the same form showing district by district all the inscriptions which may be discovered during each season's work should also be given as an appendix to the annual reports. In this statement should be included all inscriptions, as they happen to be met with, which are already mentioned in the existing reports of the Archaeological Survey of India; and the Surveyors should make it a special point in the course of their work to discover all such inscriptions and to enter them in the list, with full particulars as to the locality where they may be found. These particulars should be entered in the last column of the statement and should include the name of the division, district, and subdivision in which the village entered in column 1 is situated, and, if the inscription is on stone, a description, sufficient for purposes of identification, of the temple or other building or place, and of the position in such temple or place, where the inscription was found, or, if it is on copper, particulars as to the names, &c., of the persons in whose possession the copper-plates are.

7. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to fix the strength of each survey party on the following scale:—

- 1 Surveyor on Rs. 600—25—700 a month.
- 1 Assistant Surveyor on Rs. 300—25—400 a month.
- 1 Draftsman on Rs. 180—10—220 a month.
- 1 Writer on Rs. 50 a month.

Each party will also have an allowance of Rs. 920 a year for contingencies and Rs. 2,000 for travelling allowances.

8. The above arrangements, which have received the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, are sanctioned for a period of five years, on the expiry of which they will be subject to reconsideration. They will come into operation from the 1st October next, from which date the resignation of General Cunningham will take effect, and by which time it is hoped that the services of suitable officers to fill the appointments of Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors for the several divisions will have been secured.

9. The Governor General in Council desires, in conclusion, to express his hope that Local Governments and others concerned will give their hearty co-operation for the furtherance of the objects set forth in this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information and guidance; that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for information and communication to the Political Officers concerned; and that a copy be forwarded to all other Departments; also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Madras.	Punjab.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	British Burma.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Assam.
	Coorg.
	Hyderabad.

REVISED CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN THE
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

No. 1455.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Education),—under date Simla, 9th June 1885.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 1—90-97, dated the 27th March 1885, appointing a conference of Educational Officers to revise the Code of Regulations for European Schools in the Bengal Presidency, with the papers cited in the preamble of that Resolution.

Read also—

Letters from the Government of the Punjab, Nos. 51, dated 9th April 1885, and 56, dated 11th April 1885, with enclosures.

Letter from the President of the Educational Conference, dated Naini Tal, the 11th May 1885, submitting the Report of the Conference and a draft Code.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 11, dated 1st June 1885, on the subject of the Report submitted by the Conference.

RESOLUTION.

IN the Resolution of the Home Department, No. 1—90-97 of the 27th March last, directing the assembling of a conference of Educational Officers to revise the Code of Regulations for European Schools in the Bengal Presidency, it was ordered that, while the Report of the Conference should be submitted in original to the Government of India, copies should be forwarded by each member to the Local Government to which he is subordinate, and that each Local Government should in due course furnish the Government of India with such remarks upon the Report as might be considered necessary. The Governor General in Council is glad to find that the Conference has been able to arrive at unanimous conclusions on most of the points that came under discussion; and as the views of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab upon the Report have already been received, and those of the other Local Governments on the few matters left unsettled in the Report are for the most part known to the Government of India, His Excellency in Council thinks it will conduce to an early settlement of the case if he proceeds at once, without waiting for further communications from Local Governments, to deal with the Report and to explain the views of the Supreme Government on the disputed points. It is the more desirable to do this as in some provinces the school year commences on the 1st July, and it is important to have the provisions of the Code settled as far as possible before that date.

2. The Conference in the preliminary paragraphs of its report remarks as follows :—

We have endeavoured to carry out the instructions contained in paragraph 8 of the Resolution and to frame the articles in such a manner as to suit all provinces. In some cases we have done this by leaving to the Local Governments the power of prescribing definite rules, and in two instances we have introduced different rules for different provinces. We have adopted the latter plan with reference to the scale of instruction grants, because we believe that it would be impossible to devise any scale that would be suitable to all provinces. * * *

The most important points in which the revised Code now submitted for approval differs from the original Code are the scale of grants already referred to, * * * the grants to high schools, * * * ; the rules relating to teachers' certificates, * * * ; and the subjects prescribed for the different examinations. Very few of the changes in the last-mentioned subject are referred to in this Report, since they depend more upon professional experience than upon general principles. Some changes, however, are fully discussed on account of divergence of opinion in the conference. Throughout the Code, we have proposed many minor alterations tending to prevent unnecessary interference by the Department in the management of schools. These alterations are briefly referred to in the following paragraphs; but those changes which are more matters of detail are omitted.

3. The Governor General in Council generally approves of the changes made in the Code, so far as these are in the direction of restricting the amount of direct departmental interference, and recognising local differences in respect of the amount of grants. His Excellency in Council is indeed prepared to give the Local Governments a larger discretion in the matter of the amounts

of grants and scholarships than is proposed by the Conference. While the rates set out in the revised Code appear to be generally suitable and might, in the opinion of the Government of India, very well be adopted to start with, a rule will be added in Chapter VII authorising Local Governments, subject only to the general control of the Governor General in Council, to modify from time to time the rates of grants and scholarships. No variations can, however, be recognised in the mode of calculating the grants. The Government of India desires that the grants shall be as liberal as, looking to local circumstances, may be found necessary to maintain the schools in a state of efficiency and to secure the education of the class, the wants of which the Code is intended to meet. These ends attained, Local Governments may, and ought to, study the strictest economy in the allotment of State funds for the benefit of a special class.

4. The Governor General in Council will now proceed to notice the detailed recommendations of the Conference, so far as these are referred to in their Report, and to pass orders upon the questions left for the decision of the Government of India.

5. *Chapter I, Preliminary—Article 3* (3).*—The Governor General in Council is not prepared to declare that Armenians and Jews shall be treated as Europeans for the purposes of the Code.

* The plain numbers quoted are those of the articles of the original Code. The numbers in brackets are those of the revised (Conference) Code.

The note to Article 3, added by the Conference, must therefore be omitted. It is believed that no such extraordinary aid is required in the case of Armenians and Jews as is provided in the Code for Europeans. Local Governments will continue as at present to decide cases of doubt in the application of the term European.

6. *Article 5 (5).*—The Governor General in Council has carefully reconsidered the objection taken by the Punjab Government to the conscience clause and remains of opinion that it is essential to maintain it in respect, at any rate, of day schools. It is perhaps open to parents to select the boarding schools to which they will send their children; and if they choose one that insists on a certain kind of religious instruction, they do so with their eyes open. But in respect of day schools, parents have frequently no choice; and schools of this kind accepting Government aid may fairly be required to submit to a conscience clause. Nor does it appear that the existing rule has been received with any serious objection by the managers of such schools. The Government of India accepts, however, the modification of this article supported by the Conference, which makes it unnecessary to obtain the approval of the department to the time table of the school. The article will be further modified in clauses (a) and (b) so as to limit the application of those clauses to day schools, should Local Governments approve of this modification.

7. *Article 6 (6) (c).*—The Conference proposes to restrict the number of non-Europeans in any school aided under the Code to 25 per cent. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces would make it 10 per cent.; and the Conference thinks this limit may eventually be adopted. The clause may run—"Any school in which the number of non-Europeans exceeds 25 per cent. of the total number of scholars, or such smaller percentage as the Local Government may by special order prescribe for any particular school or place."

The other suggested modifications of this article, clauses (d), (e) and (f), meet the views of the Punjab Government, and are accepted by the Government of India.

8. *Articles 7 (c), 11 (b), and the last clause of Article 12* may be omitted as proposed. They are inapplicable to private adventure schools, which are recognised by the Code.

9. The modification in the wording of *Article 11 (a) (11)* is accepted. *Article 10 (10)* is also accepted as redrafted. Local Governments may apply the rule in accordance with their provincial systems of payment.

10. *Chapter II, Grants for the maintenance of Schools—Article (13).*—This new clause suggested by the Punjab Government, declaring that all grants are annual, unless when otherwise stated, will be incorporated in the Code.

11. *Article 13 (14).*—The changes made in this article, described in paragraphs 14—16 of the Report, have been considered by the Governor General in Council, and are accepted. They are all in the direction of giving greater liberty to school managers and removing unnecessary restrictions upon

the teachers. A note will be added entitling the Inspector to the opinion of the Civil Surgeon upon the sanitary arrangements of the school.

12. *Article 14 (15).*—This clause as modified is also accepted. The Governor General in Council does not think that any institution receiving aid can object to submitting proper accounts of its income and expenditure; and it is essential to have these, that a fair judgment may be formed as to whether aid is really required or not, and to what extent.

13. *Articles 15 (16) and 16 (17).*—The Governor General in Council is not prepared to accept the proposal of the Conference, that the standard of final examination in high schools should be left to be laid down by the Local Governments. The Government of India has already expressed itself strongly desirous of raising the course of study in European schools and diverting it into more practical channels. It has said that it cannot accept the University Entrance Examination as a proper final standard for education of this class, and it is not prepared now to adopt a proposal the certain effect of which would be to make the University Entrance Examination the sole and general standard, without even the very moderate improvements which are now incorporated in the existing Schedule A. On a careful consideration of various methods of securing the ends which the Government of India has in view, the Governor General in Council is disposed to alter the Code so as to leave it optional to the Local Governments to aid by fixed grants, as they may deem desirable, those institutions which, while doing some good work, are able only to teach up to the University Entrance or other similar standard, confining the instruction grants under the Code to the subjects set forth in the present Schedule B, slightly revised and amended. Schools following the University course might be classed as "High Schools—B" in all statistical returns under the Code, "High Schools—A" being understood to be those schools which teach up to the Code standard, and work under its ordinary provisions. This arrangement, while not interfering suddenly or unduly with existing arrangements, will stimulate the schools to turn their attention to the style of education likely to be most useful to their advanced pupils hereafter. Instructions will also be issued to the various Departments of Government in making appointments to Government service to give preference, where the choice lies between passed pupils of European High Schools, to candidates who have passed the final standard as now prescribed, and in all other cases to recognize passing by the standard as equivalent to passing the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta or Punjab Universities. Local Governments will be requested to issue similar orders. The necessary changes have been made in the Code attached to this Resolution; but the Governor General in Council is prepared to consider any valid objections to the scheme that may be put forward by the Local Governments.

14. Generally on the question of standards, the Governor General in Council adheres to the opinion already expressed that there is no sufficient reason for admitting provincial diversities. The class of pupils and the kind of schools are practically the same everywhere; and though there may be reasons for varying, on local considerations, the amounts of grants, the standards of instruction ought to be uniform. Were this otherwise, the results might be disastrous in the case of the children of Railway employés and others who are liable to be moved from province to province. It is satisfactory to observe that the Conference is unanimous in its recommendations as to the Standards I to VII; and the Governor General in Council has no hesitation in accepting them as now revised, and prescribing their general adoption. The views of those Local Governments which desire to make the study of the Vernacular compulsory have been met by the note to subject (10), Standards V to VII, of Schedule I; and in arithmetic different standards have been allowed for boys and girls from the fourth standard upwards. Beyond this His Excellency in Council can see no reason for admitting a lower standard in the case of girls. As a matter of fact, the girls in Bengal have in both English and history far surpassed the boys in the examinations, while in the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces they are at least as far advanced. As regards the classification of schools, if it be the case in any province that schools now classed as primary teach beyond the fourth standard of the schedule, no practical difficulty need arise under the Code from classifying them in future as middle.

15. The other modifications suggested by the Conference in articles 15 and 16 are accepted.

16. *Articles 18 (19) and 19 (20).*—The modifications described in paragraph 19 of the Report are also accepted.

17. *Article 20 (21).*—The reduction of the attendance grants in schools with more than 25 scholars is approved. The Governor General in Council is inclined to agree with the Conference that the reduction proposed in the Punjab in the case of the smaller schools is too severe. The Lieutenant-Governor will probably be willing to reconsider the point. The modification of the last clause of this article gives Local Governments full discretion within a maximum limit to fix the grants in the case of children in infant departments not presented for examination by the standards. The Punjab Government in its letter of the 1st June objects to the removal of the maximum age limit (8 years in the original Code) in the case of children earning attendance grants only in the infant department of schools. The reason for removing the age limit is that not unfrequently children are sent to school who are over 8 years of age, but are only fit for the infant classes. The provisions of article (26) appear sufficiently strict to prevent the clause as accepted by the Conference from being abused for the purpose of getting attendance grants on account of backward scholars in regular classes, as apprehended by the Punjab Government. It only applies to children whose *range of instruction* is not up to the mark of the lowest standard in the Schedule.

18. *Article 21 (22).*—The article as revised by the Conference on the model of the Punjab draft rule is approved. Referring however to the discussion in paragraph 56 of the Report on the subject of Object Lessons, the Government of India has decided to add a clause to this article providing for grants on account of this kind of instruction. It seems to the Governor General in Council to be clear that what should be tested in connection with object lessons is, not the possession by each child of a certain amount of positive information probably learnt by rote, but the capacity of the teacher and his success in maintaining the interest and developing the faculties of the scholars. The grant on this account will be most appropriately classed along with those for discipline, organisation, and method of instruction.

19. *Article 22 (23).*—It is hoped that Local Governments will test the working of the rates of grants set out by the Conference before suggesting changes; but if on consideration they desire to advocate any alterations, the Code will now leave this course open to them. The abolition of transfer certificates for the reasons given in paragraph 23 of the Report is entirely approved.

20. *Article 23 (24).*—The changes in this article described in paragraph 24 of the Report are accepted.

21. *Article 24 (a) (25) (a).*—The Governor General in Council concurs with the Conference in maintaining the rule that a scholar must be presented for examination by the same standard in all subjects. The reasons given by the Conference in support of this view, harmonising as they do with the practical experience gained in the only province which has yet extensively applied the Code, appear to the Government of India sufficient to outweigh theoretical objections based on the possible occurrence of exceptional cases.

22. The modifications suggested in *Article 24 (b) and 24 (e)* are accepted. So also is revised *Article 25 (26)*.

23. For the reasons already given, *Articles 26 to 28* will be modified as regards the final standard of high schools.

24. *Articles 29 and 30.*—The revised Article (28) will be substituted for these.

25. *Article 31 (29).*—The revised article is accepted. Clause (c) will fully cover the object contemplated by the Punjab Government in its draft article 31 (A). As under article (13) all grants are annual, the reasons for restoring article 31 (A), urged in the Lieutenant-Governor's letter of the 1st June, do not appear sufficient to outweigh the objection that the additional article would be mere surplusage.

26. *Articles 32 (30) and 33 (31).*—These articles are accepted as revised, with the following slight modification. Clause (c) of (31) will run—

The attendance grants shall ordinarily be at one-third of the rates prescribed in Article 21. But the Local Government may for special reasons fix other rates for particular schools or places.

27. *Articles 34 (32) to 37 (35).*—For the reason given in paragraph 33 of the Report, the Governor General in Council would prefer not to withdraw

the small grant made to the higher class of boarding schools. In many such schools the nominal fee charged is no real index to the character of the school. It is open to any Local Government to withhold the grant in cases where it is not required; and it must of course be understood that any school receiving aid from Government in any shape is under article 5 (c) open to inspection in all its departments. This has been made clear in the Code.

28. *Articles 38 (36) to 40 (35).*—The Governor General in Council is not satisfied that it would be any improvement to accept the modification suggested by the Punjab Government in the principles regulating the reduction of grants. The practical difficulties arising from the substitution of an expenditure for an income test are considerably more serious than the Punjab Committee anticipated; and it is to be feared also that the imposition of a fee limit would fail, owing to the ease with which such a test could be evaded. Under the circumstances of many schools in this country, the temptations to evasion would be practically overpowering. On the whole the Government of India has decided to adhere to the principles of the original Code under this section, but accepts the modified article (37) drafted by the Conference. The note to article (38) will be omitted.

29. *Articles 42 to 46 [(38) to (43)]* are accepted as revised.

30. The whole of *Chapters III and IV* of the original Code on "Pupil-teachers" and "Certificated Teachers" has been recast by the Conference. The revised draft is accepted by the Government of India subject to any remarks that Local Governments may have to make on the system proposed.

31. *Chapter V (IV)* on "Training Colleges" will for the present stand as it is. There is no such institution as yet in existence, and the Government of India is not in a position to allot funds for the establishment of a State College either for men or women.

32. *Chapter VI (V)* on "Building Grants" has been revised in accordance with suggestions already provisionally accepted by the Government of India. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that sufficient facilities are given by the Chapter as now drafted. It is being freely utilised in Bengal, and when its provisions are understood will, His Excellency in Council believes, be found equally applicable to other provinces. The requirement of "Trust deeds," in which the Punjab Government sees difficulties, may be taken to be limited to new buildings or purchases, and to such other cases as the Local Government may think it necessary to insist upon these. This has been made clear in the Code appended to this Resolution. In *Article (97)*, for "paid" the words "finally sanctioned" should be substituted.

33. The revised Chapter on Scholarships, *VII (VI)*, is approved by the Government of India, but the question of levying fees for admission to the examinations will be left to Local Governments. The rates and nomenclature of scholarships may also, if necessary, be altered by Local Governments. The Government of India has decided to incorporate in the Code an optional rule giving effect to the Bengal practice of awarding certificates to scholars who do well but not sufficiently well to win scholarships. These certificates are found to be extremely popular and to have a very stimulating effect. The system is commended to other Local Governments.

34. A copy of the Code as revised by the Conference, with the further modifications described above, is attached to this Resolution. The Governor General in Council trusts that it will be introduced in the schools of all provinces at the earliest possible date. If in any case it is still thought desirable to postpone the application of the Code to existing schools for more than one year from date, the Government of India wishes to be informed of the fact, and of the reasons which in the opinion of the Local Government render this course necessary.

35. The thanks of the Government of India are due to the officers composing the Conference. They got through their work with very creditable quickness, and, as already remarked, the amount of unanimity secured is highly satisfactory.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations in the Bengal Presidency for information and guidance; to the Public Works Department for information; and to the Foreign Department for information and communication to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

REVISED CODE OF REGULATIONS

FOR

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. A sum of money is annually granted by Local Governments and Administrations for European education in India. This grant is administered by the Education Department of each Local Government or Administration, hereinafter called the Department.

2. The object of the grant is to aid local exertion in maintaining efficient schools for European children, and training colleges for teachers in such schools.

3. The term European is used in this Code to signify any person of European descent, pure or mixed, who retains European habits and modes of life; but the Local Governments shall in all cases of doubt decide the proper application of the term. The term scholar is used to signify European scholar.

4. Aid to maintain schools is given by monthly and annual grants to the managers, conditional upon the attendance and proficiency of the scholars, the qualifications of the teachers, and the state of the schools.

5. Every school aided by Government under the provisions of this Code shall be conducted in accordance with the following regulations:—

(a) It shall not be required, as a condition of any child being admitted into or continuing in the school, that he shall attend or abstain from attending any Sunday school or any place of religious worship, or that he shall attend any religious observance or any instruction in religious subjects in the school or elsewhere, from which observance or instruction he may be withdrawn by his parent, or that he shall if withdrawn by his parent, attend the school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his parent belongs.

(b) The time or times, during which any religious observance is practised, or instruction in religious subjects is given, at any meeting of the school, shall be either at the beginning or at the end, or at the beginning and the end of such meeting, and shall be inserted in a time-table to be kept permanently and conspicuously affixed in every school-room; and any scholar may be withdrawn by his parent from such observance or instruction without forfeiting any of the other benefits of the school.

(c) The school shall be open at all times and in all its departments to the inspection of the departmental Inspector, so, however, that it shall be no part of the duties of such Inspector to enquire into any instruction in religious subjects given at such school, or to examine any scholar therein in religious knowledge, or in any religious subject or book.

6. No grant is made for or in respect of—

- (a) any instruction in religious subjects;
- (b) any school which is not subject to the inspection of the Department;
- (c) any school in which the number of non-Europeans exceeds 25 per cent. of the total number of scholars, or such smaller percentage as the Local Government may, by special order, prescribe for any particular school or place;

- (d) any school with an average daily attendance of less than 12 European scholars, unless, in the opinion of the Department, the circumstances of the school are such that it is likely to be maintained in efficiency;
- (e) any school or department of a school which the Local Government declares to be unnecessary or unsuited to the requirements of the locality;
- (f) any school the income of which from all sources is sufficient, in the opinion of the Local Government, to maintain it in efficiency.

7. No school shall be placed on the list of those to which grants may be made until an application is sent to the Department of the province in which the school is situated. The application shall contain the following particulars, according to a form supplied by the Department:—

- (a) Class of school.
- (b) Names and qualifications of the teachers.
- (c) Number of scholars in each standard (Schedule I).
- (d) Scale of fees.
- (e) Probable income from all sources other than the grant.

The Inspector shall thereupon visit and report on the school.

8. If the application is approved, the Department will inform the managers from what date the school will be regarded as coming under the Code, and in what month the Inspector will make his annual visit. The month will remain unaltered, unless the Department informs the managers of a change. Notice of the day of the Inspector's annual visit will be given beforehand to the managers.

9. The Inspector may visit an aided school at any other time without notice.

10. No grant is sanctioned except on a report from the Inspector, unless some unforeseen cause makes it impossible for him to visit and report upon the school.

11. The managers of a school must appoint a correspondent with the Department, and must at once give notice to the Department of any change of correspondent.

12. By managers are meant those who have the financial and general control of the school.

CHAPTER II.

GRANTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS.

Section I.—Preliminary.

13. Except when otherwise stated, all the grants in the Code are annual grants.

14. Before any grant is made to a school, the following conditions must be satisfied:—

- (a) That the school is conducted in accordance with article 5.
- (b) That the school premises are healthy, well lighted, drained, and ventilated; are properly furnished and supplied with suitable offices, and contain sufficient accommodation for the scholars attending the school.

*Note (a).—*The Inspector may call upon the Civil Surgeon to furnish him with a report upon the sanitary arrangements of the school.

*Note (b).—*For the present, 12 square feet in each class-room will be required for every scholar in average daily attendance,* or, if more than one class is taught in the same room, 16 square feet.

- (c) That the studies are conducted in accordance with a time-table, of which a copy shall be submitted to the Department. Any subsequent change in the time-table must be communicated to the Department.
- (d) That the staff of teachers is sufficient, and in day schools that the principal teacher is certificated. In night schools the principal teacher need not be certificated.

* The average daily attendance for any period is found by adding together the attendances of all scholars for that period, and dividing the sum by the number of full meetings within the same period; the quotient is the average daily attendance.

15. Every school receiving a grant shall comply with the following conditions:—

- (a) Any changes in the school staff and management during the course of the year shall at once be communicated to the Department.
- (b) All returns called for by the Department shall be duly made.
- (c) The admission, daily attendance, and withdrawal of the scholars shall be registered by, or under the supervision of, the principal teacher.
- (d) Accounts of income and expenditure shall be kept by the managers, regularly audited, and submitted to the Department annually.

16. Schools and departments of schools aided under this Chapter shall be classed as Primary, Middle, or High, according to the highest standard of instruction (Schedule I) taught in them.

Those teaching to a standard not above IV shall be classed as Primary; those teaching to a standard above IV and not above VII as Middle; those teaching to the final standard of the schedule shall be classed as High Schools.

Note.—If from any cause the managers of a school desire to raise its grade, they must submit a fresh application under article 7; otherwise the school will receive no grant for the classes added to change its grade.

17. The subjects of instruction in aided schools shall be as follows:—

- (a) In the primary and middle departments, the elementary, class, and special subjects of Schedule I.
- (b) In the high department, the subjects prescribed for the final examination of Schedule I.

18. In primary and middle schools and departments the following order of instruction must be observed:—

Elementary subjects (reading, writing, and arithmetic) must be taught to every scholar in a school.

Class subjects must be taught to every scholar in a class.

Special subjects may be taught to individual scholars.

Note.—All scholars reading the same standard in elementary subjects form one class.

*Section II.—Grants to Day Schools.**

19. A school which has held not less than 400 full school meetings during the year may receive aid under this section.

If a school has held less than 400 full school meetings during the year, a proportionate reduction shall be made in the grants payable under this section, and in the number of attendances required under article 23.

Note (1).—The school year is reckoned as ending with the last day (inclusive) of the month preceding that fixed for the Inspector's annual visit (article 8).

Note (2).—School meetings held before the school comes under the operation of the Code (article 8) will not be counted for the purposes of this article.

20. By a "full school meeting" is meant a period of two hours of secular instruction on the same day.

- (a) In infant schools and departments a period of one hour and a half of secular instruction shall be considered as a full school meeting.
- (b) In no case can more than two school meetings be counted on the same day.
- (c) Attendances may not be reckoned for any scholar under three years of age.

* This section applies to all day schools in which the standards described in Schedule I are taught. For special rules for boarding establishments connected with day schools, see articles 35–38.

21. For every scholar in average daily attendance during the school year the following attendance grants may be claimed by the managers:—

	Rs.
For the first 25	12 per scholar.
„ next 25	6 „
„ „ 25	4 „
For every additional scholar	2 „

For children who are not presented for examination by standards a uniform attendance grant shall be made at a rate not exceeding Rs. 18 for each child, provided the Inspector is satisfied with the arrangements for their instruction. Of this grant, Rs. 3 will be withheld in the case of girls, if satisfactory instruction is not given in needlework.

22. The managers may also claim the following sums calculated on the average daily attendance:—

- (a) A sum, at the discretion of the Inspector, not exceeding Rs. 100 when the number does not exceed 25, and Rs. 3 for each additional scholar, for discipline, organisation, apparatus, and method of instruction.
- (b) Annas 8 (or Re. 1) if singing by ear (or from notes) is taught throughout the school to the satisfaction of the Inspector.
- (c) Annas 8 if systematic training in drill or gymnastics is given to boys above eight years of age without extra charge.
- (d) A sum not exceeding Rs. 2 if object lessons are given to the satisfaction of the Inspector in all the classes of the primary department.

Note—The Inspector will bear in mind, in reporting on the organisation and discipline of a school, the results of any visits without notice (article 9) made in the course of the year. To meet the requirements respecting discipline, the managers and teachers will be expected to satisfy the Inspector that all reasonable care is taken in the ordinary management of the school to bring up the children in habits of punctuality, of good manners and language, of cleanliness and neatness; and also to impress upon the children the importance of cheerful obedience to duty, of consideration and respect for others, and of honour and truthfulness in word and act.

23. For scholars who are presented for examination by Standards I to VII of Schedule I, and who have attended 240 full school meetings during the year, the managers may claim the following instruction grants:—

(1) *In Bengal.*

- (a) Each elementary subject—Rs. 4 for every scholar passing in that subject.
- (b) Each class subject—Rs. 4 for every scholar passing in that subject, if 50 per cent. of the scholars examined in it satisfy the Inspector; or Rs. 5, if 75 per cent. satisfy the Inspector.
- (c) Each special subject—Rs. 6 for every scholar passing in that subject.

(2) *In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Central Provinces.*

- (a) Each elementary subject—Rs. 5 for every scholar passing in that subject.
- (b) Each class subject—

In the primary standards—Rs. 4 for every scholar passing in that subject, if 50 per cent. of the scholars examined in it satisfy the Inspector; or Rs. 5, if 75 per cent. satisfy the Inspector.

In the middle standards—Rs. 5 for every scholar passing in that subject, if 50 per cent. of the scholars examined in it satisfy the Inspector; or Rs. 6, if 75 per cent. satisfy the Inspector.

- (c) Each special subject—Rs. 6 for every scholar passing in that subject.

(3) *In the Punjab.*

- (a) Each elementary subject—Rs. 6 for every scholar passing in that subject.
- (b) Each class subject—

In the primary standards—Rs. 4 for every scholar passing in that subject, if 50 per cent. of the scholars examined in it satisfy the Inspector; or Rs. 5, if 75 per cent. satisfy the Inspector.

In the middle standards—Rs. 8 for every scholar passing in that subject, if 50 per cent. of the scholars examined in it satisfy the Inspector; or Rs. 9, if 75 per cent. satisfy the Inspector.

(c) Each special subject—Rs. 8 for every scholar passing in that subject.

Note (1).—No child under six years of age shall be presented for examination by standards; and it shall be in the discretion of the Inspector to refuse to examine any child under eight years of age.

Note (2).—No scholar shall be examined in any subject unless the time-table has provided for continuous instruction in that subject throughout the year.

Note (3).—When a scholar has been transferred from one school to another in the course of the year, his attendance at the former school will be counted if shown in his scholar's register (article 42). If a scholar is transferred from a school in a province where scholars' registers are not kept, his attendance at the former school will be counted if certified to by the principal teacher of that school.

Note (4).—The results of the examination of each scholar shall be communicated to the managers.

24. (a) No instruction grant may be claimed under article 23 on account of any scholar who fails to pass in two elementary subjects.

(b) No grant may be claimed for class subjects under article 23(b) on account of any class in which the number of passes in elementary subjects falls below 40 per cent. of the whole number of scholars presented in those subjects. If the number of such passes falls below 60 per cent., the grant shall be reduced by one-half.

(c) No grant may be claimed for special subjects under article 23(c) on account of any class in which the number of passes in elementary subjects falls below 60 per cent. of the whole number of scholars presented in those subjects.

25. (a) Any scholar presented for examination must be presented under the same standard in all subjects.

(b) For any scholar who, having passed in all the elementary subjects of any standard in one year passes in all the elementary subjects of the standard next but one above it in the following year, the managers may claim double the grants allowable under article 23.

(c) If a scholar fails in any subject, he may in the following year be presented either by the same or by any higher standard; if presented again by the same standard, he is eligible for grants in those subjects only in which he has not previously earned a grant.

(d) If a scholar fails in two successive years in the same elementary subject, no grant shall be given on his account for class or special subjects.

26. All the scholars on the rolls at the time of the Inspector's annual visit must be presented for examination; but those scholars who have not made the prescribed number of attendances shall not be considered in calculating the percentage of passes under article 24. If any scholar is (without a reasonable excuse) withheld from examination in any subject, he shall be considered to have failed in that subject.

27. Any scholar in a high school, whose name has been on the rolls of that school not less than one full year, may be presented for examination by the final standard of Schedule I. The examination will be held at the times and places indicated in Chapter VI for the scholarship examination.

28. For scholars passing by this standard, the managers may claim the following instruction grants:—

- (1) Rs. 80 for every scholar passing in three subjects.
- (2) Rs. 120 " " " four "
- (3) Rs. 160 " " " all "
- (4) Rs. 25 for each pass in an optional subject.

No grant can be claimed for optional subjects on account of any scholar who fails to earn a grant in the compulsory subjects.

29. A scholar who does not pass in all the compulsory subjects may be again presented for examination in the following year. If he then passes, the managers

may claim on his account the full grant payable under article 28, less any amount that may have been earned by him in the preceding year.

30. No grant shall be given under this Code to the high departments of schools adopting as a final standard any standard other than that of Schedule I, but it shall be in the power of the Local Government to give fixed monthly grants to such schools in addition to the amounts earned by the primary and middle departments. Schools thus aided may be classed as "High Schools, B." in the Provincial Statistical Returns.

31. During each year the school shall receive monthly a sum equal to one-twelfth of the total amount earned during the preceding year, as determined by the Inspector at the annual examination.

Note.—If a school has been open for less than twelve months (article 19), the denominator of the fraction shall be the number of months during which the school has been under the Code.

32. A special grant, to be determined by the Local Government, may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, be made—(a) to schools in places where there is a small or poor European population; (b) to schools newly established or newly brought under the Code; (c) for any other reasons which the Local Government may consider sufficient.

Note.—This grant shall not be taken into account in making reductions under Section V.

Section III.—Grants to Night Schools.

33. Grants may be given to night schools for boys, provided that the scholars admitted to the school are certified by the managers to be beneficially and necessarily employed during the day.

34. The rules for grants to day schools (Section II) shall apply also to night schools, with the following changes :—

- (a) By a "full school meeting" is meant a period of not less than one hour of secular instruction.
- (b) The number of full school meetings in the year must be not less than 80, and to qualify for an instruction grant a scholar must attend not less than 50 full school meetings.
- (c) The attendance grants shall ordinarily be at one-third of the rates prescribed in article 21, but the Local Government may, for special reasons, fix other rates for particular schools or places.
- (d) The number of class and special subjects to be taught in each school shall be determined by the Inspector. For the purpose of calculating the grants, all such subjects shall be treated as special subjects.
- (e) Any scholar who has passed by Standard V may, with the sanction of the Inspector, substitute for the full course prescribed for day-schools a special course consisting of arithmetic and one or more of the following subjects :—

Mathematics	} of Standards VI and VII.
Elementary Science	
Drawing	

Mathematics	} of the final standard of schedule I.
Mechanical Drawing	
Elementary Physics	
Ditto Chemistry	

To such scholars the provisions of article 25 (a) shall not apply.

Section IV.—Grants to Boarding Schools.

35. Grants may be given under this section to boarding establishments, in addition to the grants payable under Section II to the day schools with which they are connected.

36. A yearly grant not exceeding Rs. 8 may, on the report of the Inspector, be made for each boarder, according to the average number in residence during the year, if the organisation, discipline, sanitation, and domestic arrangements are satisfactory.

Note.—The sleeping space allotted to each boarder must be declared by competent medical authority to be sufficient for the purposes of health. In administering this article, the Department will endeavour to secure a provision, for each child under 12, of not less than 40 superficial feet and 400 cubic feet, and for each child above 12, of not less than 48 superficial feet and 480 cubic feet. When a boarding school is hereafter erected with the aid of a building grant (Chapter V), the internal space provided for each boarder must be in accordance with the measurements stated in this article.

37. A special grant, to be fixed by the Department, may be made to boarding schools in aid of the boarding charges of children residing in places where there is no school of a standard suited to their requirements, provided that the Magistrate of the district certifies, after enquiry, that the parents or guardians of such children are too poor to pay the full boarding charges. The amount of this grant shall not exceed Rs. 5 a month on account of each such boarder.

Note.—No grant shall be made under this article on account of scholars reading beyond Standard VII.

38. A special grant may be made to free schools and orphanages in aid of the boarding charges of scholars educated therein, provided that the amount of such grant does not exceed (a) one-half of the total cost of their maintenance, (b) the rate of Rs. 5 a month for each boarder.

Section V.—Reduction of Grants.

39. If the amount earned under Sections II and III exceeds the income of the school from all sources other than the grant, it shall be reduced by the amount of that excess.

Note.—In calculating the income of the school under this article, boarding fees shall not be included.

40. Any grant may be withheld or reduced if the conditions of articles 14 and 15 are not observed, or if, on the Inspector's report, there appears to be any serious reason for so doing. In every such instance an enquiry, at which the managers shall be allowed full opportunity of explanation, shall be made by the Department, the result of which shall be communicated to the managers. If the defects are capable of immediate or early removal, the managers shall, on the first occasion, be allowed a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Department, to remedy them, and if they are remedied, the grant shall not be withheld or reduced.

41. If the income of any high school from all sources is large enough, in the opinion of the Department, to render the full grant claimable under Section II unnecessary for the efficient maintenance of the school, a reduction shall be made in its amount. The proportion of the full grant that may be claimed shall be fixed from time to time by the Department, and shall be notified beforehand to the managers.

Note.—The operation of this article is limited to a term of three years from the date on which the Code comes into force.

Section VI.—Registers.

42. Every scholar in a school receiving grants must be provided with a "scholar's register" (see Schedule IV), showing his age, attendance, and proficiency at every stage of his school course. This register must be deposited with the principal teacher on admission to the school, and must be shown to the Inspector when required.

43. In every school receiving grants, the managers must provide out of the school funds—

- (a) the Code for the year;
- (b) registers of admission and attendance;
- (c) a log-book stoutly bound;
- (d) a portfolio to contain official letters.

44. The principal teacher must from time to time make an entry in the log-book, showing the visits of managers, the progress of the various classes, and other facts concerning the school or its teachers, such as commencement of duty, cautions,

illness, &c.), which are likely to be required for future reference. The remarks of the Inspector after his annual visit, when communicated to the managers, must be copied *verbatim* into the log-book. Every entry in the log-book must refer to facts; general expressions of opinion are to be excluded. No entry once made in the log-book may be removed, nor may it be altered otherwise than by a subsequent entry.

45. At the commencement of each school year the name of every teacher and pupil-teacher, who is to form part of the school staff for the year, must be entered in the log-book and signed by the correspondent. Any subsequent change in the staff must be recorded in the log-book.

46. The Inspector will examine the log-book and portfolio at every visit. At every visit paid without notice, he will make an entry in the log-book of such particulars as require the attention of the managers.

CHAPTER III.

TEACHERS.

Section I.—Preliminary.

47. The recognised classes of teachers in day schools are (1) pupil-teachers, (2) assistant teachers, (3) certificated teachers.

48. When vacancies occur in the office of teacher in the course of a school year, persons who do not fulfil the conditions laid down in this chapter may be temporarily employed in place of the teachers causing the vacancies.

Section II.—Pupil-teachers.

49. Pupil-teachers are boys or girls employed to serve in a day-school on the following conditions:—

(a) That the school, in the opinion of the Department, is suited for the purpose.

(b) That the pupil-teachers—

(1) are not less than fourteen years of age at the date of their engagement;

(2) have passed Standard VI in all the elementary subjects, in English, and in two other class subjects, of which, in the case of boys, one must be mathematics, and in the case of girls, one must be needlework;

(3) produce certificates of health, physical fitness, character, and conduct.

(c) That the managers enter into an agreement in the terms of the memorandum prescribed in Schedule V.

Note.—The Inspector will test the aptitude of the candidates for pupil-teacherships and will pay special attention to distinctness of utterance.

50. If all the foregoing conditions have been satisfied, and if the pupil-teacher is approved by the Department, the engagement is complete. The Department is not a party to the engagement, but confines itself to requiring that the pupil-teacher shall be presented to the Inspector year by year for examination by the prescribed standards (Schedule II).

51. Every pupil-teacher shall be required to undergo a course of three years' instruction and to pass the examinations specified in Schedule II. During this period he shall teach daily in the school classes for not less than two and not more than four hours, and shall receive one hour's instruction daily from a duly qualified teacher.

52. For each pupil-teacher passing with credit in the subjects specified in Schedule II, the managers of the school shall receive the following sums:—

	Rs.
For the compulsory subjects	60
„ each optional subject	20
„ the art of teaching—	
In the first year	50
„ second year	80
„ third year	120

Half the amounts earned under this article shall be paid by the managers to the pupil-teacher, in addition to any salary specified in the memorandum of agreement.

53. The amounts stated in the preceding article are maximum grants, to be given only if the results of the examination are thoroughly satisfactory, and they may be reduced, on the report of the Inspector, by an amount not exceeding one-third.

54. No grant shall be paid on account of a pupil-teacher who fails to pass in the compulsory subjects of Schedule II. He will be re-examined by the same standard in the following year.

55. If a pupil-teacher fails twice during his course in the compulsory subjects or in the art of teaching, he shall cease to be recognised as a pupil-teacher.

56. The number of pupil-teachers to be employed in any school shall not exceed one for every 35 scholars in average daily attendance, nor shall it exceed three for the principal teacher, and one for each qualified assistant teacher.

57. At the close of their engagement, pupil-teachers are perfectly free in the choice of employment. If they wish to continue in the work of education, they may, under the conditions of article 64, become teachers in primary or middle schools or departments, or may be admitted into training colleges (Chapter IV).

Section III.—Assistant Teachers.

58. Persons who, not having qualified for certificates under Section IV, have passed the examination for middle scholarships, or an examination of equal difficulty, may be recognised as assistant teachers.

59. Persons who, on the 1st April, 1885, were actually employed as teachers in schools recognised by the Department as efficient, and to whom certificates are not granted under articles 72—74, may be recognised as assistant teachers under this section.

60. Assistant teachers under this section may be employed only in primary schools or departments.

Section IV.—Certificated Teachers.

61. Certificates are of three grades, and may be either permanent or provisional. A provisional certificate consists of an entry of the teacher's name in a register kept by the Department.

- (a) A first-grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher in a high school.
- (b) A second-grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher in a middle school or an assistant teacher in a high school.
- (c) A third-grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher in a primary school or an assistant teacher in a middle school or department.
- (d) A provisional third-grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher of a primary school only if (a) he has completed his engagement as a pupil-teacher, or (b) has passed with credit the first year's examination at a training college, or (c) has served with credit for two years as an assistant teacher.